Pagina En Espanol:15 Articulos Acerca de las New Haven Panteras y Young Lords

20 ¢

MODERN TIMES

"What happens to you is news"

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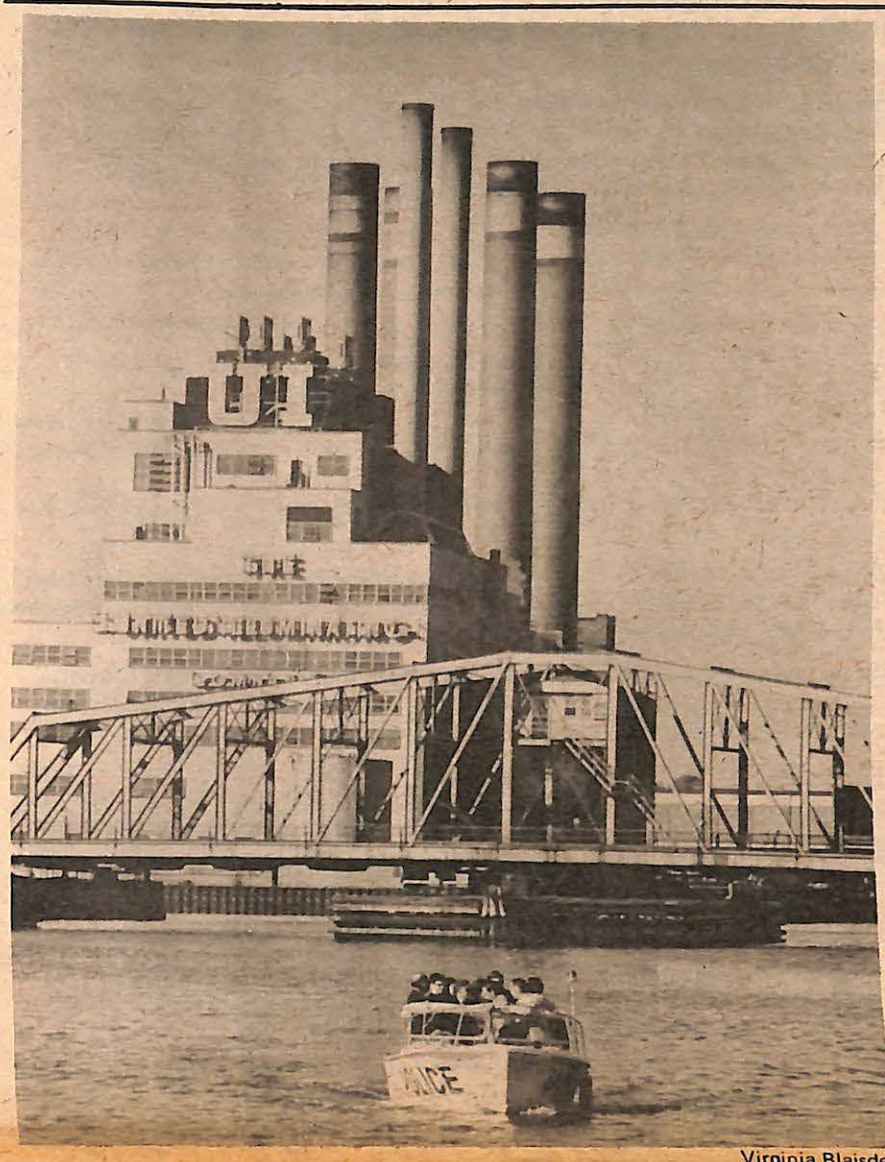


Virginia Blaisdell

Photographers for papers and TV stations that use UI ads never shot these towers as Walter Hickel's boat went down the Mill River. Hickel termed the river dirty, but UI's contribution was hidden from the public eye. See story page 10

State Sued for Hearing on UI

by John Schulz

In an attempt to force government agencies to allow protest against United Illuminating's threat to raise electric rates, a group of New Haven citizens is suing the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The PUC failed to bring an October 29 hearing about the UI rate increase to this city from Hartford although they were petitioned to move the hearing by over 25 citizens. The case against the PUC is tentatively scheduled for the Superior Court on November 19.

The "fuel line clause" requested by UI would allow them to raise their rates as much as 20% over the next year because of a so-called "fuel shortage." The clause would allow UI to protect its stockholders from inflation by raising the rates its customers pay.

People in the city who were concerned about this rate hike petitioned the PUC to hold the hearing in New Haven. They did this under Section 16-26 of the Connecticut State Statutes which reads:

"In any matter within the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission involving rates, charges or accomodations to the public and affecting the inhabitants of any particular community in any town, the commission upon petition of not less than 25 persons so affected shall hold a hearing on such matters within the county where such town is located."

PUC Denies Petition

The Fair Haven Betterment Association, the Environmental Offensive, and People Against Power Pollution gathered more than the required signatures and presented the petition to the PUC. The PUC, despite the explicit wording of the law, went ahead with a hearing in Hartford.

At the hearing, the lawyer for UI stated that the restraining petition had "no validity." The PUC members nodded their heads and continued the hearing over the objections of one of the petitioners present.

The PUC's so-called "public" hearings are, in fact, a private dialog between the regulatory commission and the industries. Only paid executives can afford to travel to Hartford for daytime hearings. *Furthermore, even when the public does attend, the PUC will not listen to them because they are not "experts." To the PUC, the only information relevant to the rate hike is the amount of profit UI is making.*

Burden on Customers

The UI and the other electric utilities in Connecticut have all requested identical "fuel line clauses" from the PUC. These clauses would allow the companies to pass the increased cost of their fuel directly to the customers.

This would be done on a month-to-month basis and it would be done without holding hearings. Since UI has predicted that the cost of fuel may double or triple over the next year, we could be faced with substantial rate hikes.

The side effects of a fuel cost clause were not considered by either the PUC or UI. With an automatic raise in rates to cover the rise in fuel costs, UI will have no incentive to look for more economic means of producing power.

Nor was there any challenge to the idea that the stockholders have to be protected from inflated costs at the expense of the consumers. In addition, there was no discussion of how UI could economize. Statistics, including the fact that they spend $2½ million on advertising and sales every year were never heard.

Students Fight Bureaucracy

Quinnipiac Officials Under Fire

by Peter Friedland

Throughout the eight-day strike at Quinnipiac last March, Robert Evans, Dean of Student Affairs, stuck with his students, sleeping with them on the floor of the Administration building they had occupied and helping out in any way that he could.

Over the past three years, that kind of respect for, and love of, his students has made Evans one of the few persons in the Quinnipiac administration who students trusted to be truly on their side. His resignation last week moved a group of students to deal with some of the campus problems facing them - something they had been talking about since last spring.

Virginia Blaisdell

Dean Evans last May during strike.

When Evans gave up as Dean he asked to return to teaching. Power politics in the administration, he explained, were pressuring him to be just dean "of the students", when he wanted, instead, to be dean "for the students."

Evans' resignation prompted students to cancel classes and call a special mass meeting to talk about "what we're going to do without Dean Evans."

The students did not take a referendum on cancelling classes, nor did they get permission from the administration. They simply put up notices on walls around the campus.

But President John Herder told the student government that students do not have the formal power to cancel classes. By the time of the meeting, the student government president felt he had to warn students that attendance at the meeting was "your own individual responsibility" and could be considered cutting classes.

Over 1000 students went to the meeting anyway.

The four-hour session focussed on "governance," or administrative procedures. But from the way many speakers attacked life at Quinnipiac, it seemed that the incident over the cancellation of classes for the emergency meeting is typical of the attitudes which the students are constantly confronted with.

In this case, Herder had to make a point of converting that meeting into a violation of the rules. And the student government had to pull back from supporting the students in order to stick to the rules.

Although members of the student government spent much of the meeting talking about the procedures used in running the college, they were repeatedly challenged by students who argued that "all this bureaucracy" was the real problem.

New or revised procedures, they argued, would not change the many uninteresting and irrelevant courses, the emptiness and boredom of weekends, the absence of excitement, and the lack of involvement of most students in what could be a real community on campus.

Many students attacked President Herder's lack of respect for the students, (as well as for the faculty and trustees) and his ability to appear interested in criticism and then to ignore it in doing what he decided was best.

"He's a smooth politician, a businessman," and "you can never tell what he's really thinking," some students said.

The kind of results Herder's smoothness can produce could also be seen in the occupation of his office earlier this week by 21 black students. They were angry about a run-around Herder has given them for several months over a promise he made to hire a black admissions officer to replace the one who left last spring.

Claiming he couldn't find a qualified black, Herder promoted a white woman.

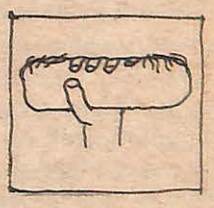
In the angry confrontation last Tuesday Herder threatened to suspend the financial aid of the black students and to bring in several carloads of Hamden police who

See QUINNIPIAC STUDENT, page 5

PAGE 3 — GM — STRIKERS VOTE ON GM CONTRACT

PAGE 4 — — YOUTH WILL KEEP RYC CENTERS OPEN

PAGE 8 — — ORANGE-STATE NEIGHBORHOOD IN A NOOSE

PAGE 12 —  — THE STORY OF AN ANTI-HERO

Virginia Blaisdell

Judging by the election results, it doesn't always pay to advertise

Nixon Team Wins State

by Matt Borenstein

Connecticut Election Winners:

Meskill: "Because the governor can do so much to help!"

Weicker: "Put your confidence in a man with guts!"

The 1970 Connecticut elections have passed. For the first time in 16 years there is a Republican governor. But after the vote and the post election analyses most of us return to the same jobs, the same bosses and the same houses.

The results of an election can tell us a few things. For one, we can judge a little bit about what people are thinking. However, we can only determine what people don't like because politicians rarely campaign on positive programs.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In Connecticut, as in the rest of the country, the Republicans, besides being against the Democrats were also against crime. This was part of the so-called "Republican strategy" to play on people's fears. It didn't work in most states, but in Connecticut it seems to have payed off.

For example, in San Jose, California where Nixon's car was "stoned" just before the election the Democrats won handily. Heavy layoffs at the Lockheed plant there apparantly could not be overcome by Nixon's "hard line" against demonstrators.

Of the 1,080,000 people who voted in Connecticut (80% of the 1,400,000 registered voters), 53% voted for Meskill and 66% voted for Weicker (42%) and Dodd (24%). All three of them came out most strongly against crime.

The Democrats, who were against unemployment (over 90,000 unemployed in Connecticut) as part of Nixon's anti-inflation program didn't do so well.

Labor unions in Connecticut put a lot of time and effort into supporting Democrats Duffey and Daddario but the rand and file did not respond in great enough numbers.

The results of an election can also tell us about the effectiveness of an advertising campaign. Just as the amount of detergent or breakfast cereal one company sells is a measure of advertising, so is the number of votes a candidate gets in an election.

Meskill's slogan: "Because the governor can do so much to help." was a winning Madison Avenue effort. The Democrats obviously didn't spend as much money on advertising as the Republicans.

Another example of the effectiveness of TV was Gloria Schaffer's election to Secretary of State. Despite the Republican Meskill-Weicker victory Mrs. Schaffer, a Democrat, just squeaked by. Experts attribute this unusual split vote to her TV appearances over the last few years on "What in the World?" a weekly quiz show on WTIC-TV. Schaffer was the only Democrat on the state ticket unendorsed by organized labor because of her vote as State Senator on the "unemployment compensation for extended strikes" bill.

Dodd Not a Factor

In the three way race for the Senate, Thomas Dodd received 24% of the vote. This is the highest vote for an "independent" candidate since the introduction of the "party lever." Looking at the distribution of votes, it seems that Dodd took equally from both Duffey and Weicker.

It was basically a Republican victory. Even without Dodd on the ballot, Duffey could only have gotten 47%.

Against Youth

Connecticut voters not only voted against crime, but also with a prod from the Republicans and Dodd voted against youth. The state constitutional amendment to allow 18-year-olds to vote was defeated.

Another amendment to the state constitution to require sessions of the State General Assembly *every year* passed. State representatives and Senators will have to go to Hartford once a year now instead of once every two years. This should require higher salaries and more staff expenses for state legislators.

The State General Assembly came out still controlled by the Democrats. So while a Republican Governor and a Democratic General Assembly fight it out in annual sessions in Hartford we still have the same fight against our bosses and landlords at home.

Neighborhoods Want Control of Funding

by Julie Ellison

In a running dispute with the City Planning Commission, New Haven's six Neighborhood Corporations are demanding joint control of all urban renewal funds coming from the state of Connecticut.

Specifically, the corporations believe that they, as the "grass-roots" representatives of city residents, should be allowed to dictate spending priorities in such areas as education, housing, health, transportation, and law enforcement, as outlined in the Community Development Action Plan, now nearing completion.

Only Advisory

The Neighborhood Corporations' complaint, according to Charles Sabatino of Fair Haven, is that citizen's groups have been limited to an advisory role.

He says that many of the 12 task force studies, the basic documents from which the size of the grants will be determined, are in the hands of out-of-town "consultants" who receive high fees for their recommendations.

Of eight studies completed so far, five have been prepared by the consultants. However Myles Alderman, Chairman of the Social Service Task Force, asserted that "what we're interested in is community input."

Sabatino attacked that concept as "a myth. The community is the people who live in the city, not just some kind of input," he said.

The proposal submitted by the neighborhoods would take control over the CDAP away from the City Planning Commission and turn it over to a 23 member Neighborhood Corporation Board of Directors.

Represented on the board would be 16 citizens from the Neighborhood Corporations, and seven people from business and civic organizations, thus insuring local citizens a majority voice in determining their own needs.

Opposition Letter

A letter accompanying the proposal expressed "strong opposition" to the entire CDAP package. It attacked the awkward and chaotic nature of the plan's administrative structure, $1.2 million in unnecessary planning costs, and the failure of the working papers to do anything more than list obvious needs.

Some community leaders express doubt that the CDAP is anything more than busywork, necessary only because the state says so. Even Sheldon Lynn, coordinator of the CDAP says "much of the controversy in New Haven is over why the CDAP is or isn't important. We're not sure exactly, but it is important to finish it."

An admonition opponents of the CDAP administrative structure say they often hear is that "individual neighborhoods must not lose signt of the community as a whole."

Opponents believe that this implies that the business interests of such organizations as Southern New England Telephone Company, Yale University, and Olin-Matheisen be given heavy consideration over the needs of the neighborhoods.

Prospects Dim

Prospects for the acceptance of the Neighborhood Corporations' proposal are dim, but not beyond sight according to some community observers.

Although Mayor Bart Guida and CDAP coordinator Lynn have not publically opposed the reorganization of CDAP, they have raised technical blocks. Lynn believes that the neighborhoods have "cavalierly overlooked" the fact that the Mayor, not he, must appoint new agencies.

But the Neighborhood Corporations are standing firm in their demands for community control over the agencies which are supposed to serve it, believing, as their proposal says, "The best planners of comprehensive needs...are those suffering from comprehensive problems."

New Haven teachers join march from Beaver Pond Park

Alan Kay

Peace Rally Draws Community Support

The War in Vietnam was not a forgotten issue for about a thousand people who attended the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition rally on Saturday, October 31. Ignoring the diversion of the Yale-Dartmouth football game, members of various community, labor and student groups came together to demonstrate their discontent with U.S. government policies and to demand an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. men and materials from Southeast Asia.

New Haven detectives: friendly observers?

Following a march from Beaver Pond Park, the people gathered on the New Haven Green to hear entertainment and an assortment of speakers. Among the local speakers were two residents of Fair Haven—Mary Wieland of AIM and Charles Sabatino of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation—who discussed "the reality of life in Fair Haven." They urged "investment of tax dollars back in our community," to help tackle the problems of substandard housing, inadequate health care, and unemployment.

Later in the rally, Alberto Alvarez of the National Chicano Moratorium described some of the efforts of his group to organize Mexican-Americans. He and Mike Green of the Black Student Union of New Haven both emphasized the failure of the anti-war movement to take a strong enough st stand against racism.

Mary Wieland: "Fair Haven is dying."

Alan Kay

A special guest in New Haven for the rally and the weekend was Bill Holtz, who discussed what kinds of anti-war activities were being pursued by his fellow students at Kent State University. Other speakers included Tim Craine of the Teachers' Committee for Peace in Vietnam and Ann Froines, who had recently returned from a two and a half month trip to Korea, Vietnam and China.

Strikers Vote on GM Contract

by Alan McKnight

As Modern Times *went to press a tentative agreement was announced between UAW leaders and GM. in the eight week old strike. The proposed contract will have to be ratified by the 350, 000 striking GM workers. See the next issue of* Modern Times *for an analysis of the agreement.*

Even if the agreement is accepted, strikers will not return to work until December as strike funds run out at the end of November.

Thousands of other workers in related industries, like rubber and steel, are being laid off, and the government itself is losing $10 million a week in tax revenues.

GM management is stalling settlement, refusing to talk about money issues until all 38,000 working conditions issues are settled. Why stall?

GM knew it was due to take a beating this fall anyway: people aren't buying enough new cars. The company doesn't want to pay workers for building cars that won't sell. So GM announced a $77 million loss for last quarter, blamed the strike for it, got lots of sympathy, and pocketed the taxes and the wages.

GM loses money every day it fails to make cars, but what management hopes to gain by it is a contract that continues to underpay UAW workers so that over the next three years the company can get back all it lost during the strike, and then some.

The UAW is asking for nothing more than to keep up with inflation, which robbed them of 41 cents an hour under the old contract. They are asking GM to pay them that 41 cents they lost as well as to guarantee that workers won't lose more to inflation in the future. Since the company already does this for its executives, the demand hardly seems unfair.

How Long, Oh Lord!

Money isn't the only issue at GM. The union is demanding retirement benefits for anyone who has worked 30 years, regardless of age. This would enable 70,000 skilled auto workers to retire next year, forcing GM to upgrade thousands of their present black workers and making 70,000 new jobs available.

Management argues that public interest and the economy require all (except the rich?) to work until they are 60 to 65, or in other words, practically dead.

Actually, what the economy requires is more jobs, and in the public interest no one should have to perform the dehumanizing work of an assembly line for more than 30 years.

Management also charges that the slight increases in worker's productivity do not warrant sharp increases in wages. But the biggest roadblock to increased productivity is bad working conditions. Working conditions at GM have provoked workers into filing 260,000 grievances against management per year. Because GM refused to act on 38,800 of the more important grievances, the union has made them issues in the strike.

Management has refused for years to give workers responsibility for organizing their jobs and time schedules, for choosing machinery, etc. On GM assembly lines each worker does a little bit on each part that is built; the worker can't take pride in the finished product. One worker complained that all he did was tighten one bolt, day after day, year after year. Such meaningless work under speed up conditions is cruel and unusual punishment.

Many companies have proven that giving workers more responsibility increases productivity, but GM is a backward giant. It squashed a UAW suggestion that teams of workers assemble whole cars, because GM's profits depend on assembly line production.

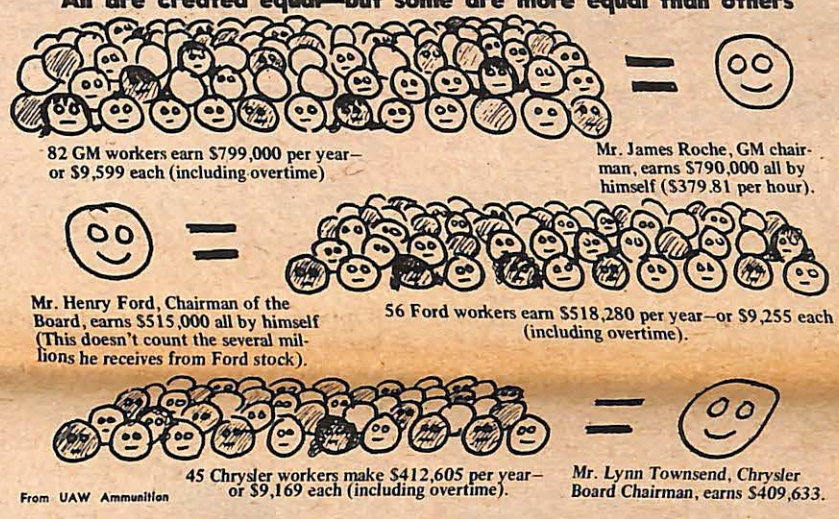
Losing Markets

In the past GM has been content to settle for higher wages and pass the cost on to the consumer in the form of higher prices. Now the company is in danger of losing its market to lower priced foreign and used cars.

The obvious solution is to pay the higher wages out of profits and executives' exorbitant salaries. Management argues that this would cut back on capital investment, postponing technological progress that could benefit labor.

Apparently management assumes that workers will sacrifice anything to get out of doing work that a machine can do. It is a shame that UAW's demand for redesigning of assembly lines to fit the workers' needs was dropped even before negotiations began.

All are created equal—but some are more equal than others


82 GM workers earn $799,000 per year—or $9,599 each (including overtime)
Mr. James Roche, GM chairman, earns $790,000 all by himself ($379.81 per hour).
Mr. Henry Ford, Chairman of the Board, earns $515,000 all by himself (This doesn't count the several millions he receives from Ford stock).
56 Ford workers earn $518,280 per year—or $9,255 each (including overtime).
45 Chrysler workers make $412,605 per year—or $9,169 each (including overtime).
Mr. Lynn Townsend, Chrysler Board Chairman, earns $409,633.
From UAW Ammunition

New Haven Health Center Is Underway

by June Taylor

A plan to get adequate health care for union members in New Haven has mushroomed into a community-wide health center. The Community Health Center Plan (CHCP) was launched by the New Haven area AFL-CIO led by Vincent J. Sirabella and now includes representatives of many major groups in the community on its board of directors.

Work on the $1.7 million center, located in the Long Wharf complex, began on October 1. The building is expected to be ready next summer.

Model Project

The project is an attempt to reorganize the delivery of medical care and to provide more and better care. It is also part of a national demonstration project, linked with Yale-New Haven Hospital for service and health-manpower training.

The Center will be carefully evaluated as a possible model for improved community health care. CHCP is the first prepaid comprehensive medical plan in the country to be partially financed by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Already 20,000 people representing 60,000 family members have made preparations to enroll in CHCP. Enrollees will have complete preventive, diagnostic, and outpatient treatment services available under one roof. Comprehensive family health care will be provided on a prepaid basis in affiliation with the Yale-New Haven Medical Center.

"Sickness Insurance"

Ruth Greenberg, secretary-treasurer of CHCP stresses that most health insurance is really "sickness insurance"—it covers costs of hospitalization in the event of severe illness but pays little or nothing toward office visits and laboratory tests.

The CHCP premium will cover all health care available through the center as well as hospitalization. The cost of CHCP is expected to exceed that of Blue Cross or other health plans by about $15 per month for a family of three. However, in many cases the additional expenses will be shared by the employer.

Only groups can enroll in CHCP. Most members will join through employment groups—either unions or other professional groups. Many unions in the New Haven area already have provisions in their contracts for their members to adopt the CHCP.

There may be provisions for groups such as the New Haven Consumers Cooperative to enroll, thereby opening CHCP to those not covered by employment groups. The facility hopes to serve a cross-section of the community and will accept a "fair share" of elderly and poor residents under Medicaid and Medicare provisions.

Enrollees on Board

Connecticut law does not allow a community group or individual to establish a medical facility and hire physicians to provide group medical care. Since the early 60's the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council has been interested in obtaining medical care for union members on a group basis.

In 1967, CHCP came into being by a special enabling act. This act authorized CHCP to provide medical services to groups in the New Haven area. The act also provides that a quarter of the Board of CHCP be representatives of enrolled groups and a quarter "members of the healing arts."

Union Struggle Spurs Workers At Yale Hospital

The following article is taken from a newsletter put out by workers at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. Workers at the hospital are presently organizing a union to be affiliated with Local 1199.

Become Involved

I am white. I am middle class. I am a woman. I used to cater to my middle class ideals and figured that there would always be bad things happening to other people; I guess you could say I didn't care about another person's struggle because after all it wasn't my problem; I was treated okay and making good money too.

Then I went thru a change and lost my middle class attitude and took up the union struggle. I got tired of looking the other way when one of my brothers or sisters got "done in" by the administration. I got sick of the way employees were being abused, misused and miserably paid for it. So I decided to learn about the union. I signed a card I mailed it in. I got some cards and gave them out to other hospital employees. I started to get myself together and started to organize.

Because I have seen and heard such outrageous action by this administration toward employees, I say to you now, if you don't feel you, yourself need a union, look around and see all the men and women who do. And if you still can't sign a card for them, then do it for their kids. *Become Involved and Care.*

Labor Notes

NOT PIN MONEY

The Chase Manhattan Bank (Business in Brief, 10/70) admitted the "widening wage disparity" between men and women workers. "A rough calculation, counting only full-time year-round workers, shows that paying women the same as men would have added $59 billion to the payroll in 1968.

"Women don't work 'just for pin money.' Of all working women, 42% are single, widowed, divorced or away from their husbands. And the rest who are married, six in ten are in families which would have less than $7,000 per year without their earnings. So most women, like men, need the purchasing power as well as the satisfaction of a wage which matches their contribution to a job."

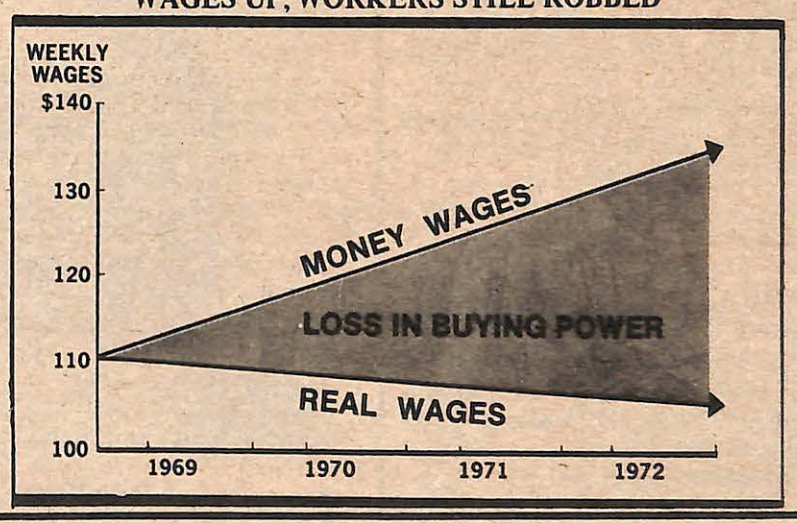
JOB SAFETY

Job safety statisticians generally agree that at least 14,000 workers are killed and 2 million injured seriously on the job every year. Passage of effective job safety legislation is one of the key goals that the AFL-CIO is currently pushing in Congress. The measures were introduced in the House by Rep. Daniels (D-N.J.) and in the Senate by Sen. Williams (D-N.J.).

Both measures would give authority over job safety matters to the Labor Department. Substitute bills backed by the Nixon Administration would delegate the authority to a number of other agencies and panels.

Sec.-Treas. of the AFL-CIO Kirkland said it was unfortunate that Labor Secretary Hodgson is attempting to shun the responsibility for enforcement of effective safety law.

WAGES UP, WORKERS STILL ROBBED



Virginia Blaisdell

Strand Hotel Sees Its Final Hour

The Strand Hotel, corner of Court and Orange Streets, is finally being torn down after its residents waged a two-year fight against the Redevelopment Agency to keep their home. Some of the former residents may be seen sleeping in doorways.

Youth Group Determined To Keep Centers Open

by Joelle Dominski

" It's the worthwhile places that get their doors closed," says Doris Barnes about the CPI-funded project Residential Youth Center she helps direct.

The two centers, one for males and one for females, will close December 31, after six years of operation, unless they find another agency to fund them. The centers are live-in self-help programs for those from 16 to 21. Everyone who lives there has to pay rent, help with up-keep of the house and participate in recreational programs.

"We want individuals to be able to think things through for themselves and not be followers," says Fred Osborne, director of Boys RYC at 501 George Street.

The young people who live at the centers are very enthusiatic about them. They are determined to keep them open, and are planning different means of fund raising as a temporary solution. They have already held a banquet and are considering other ways of getting donations.

The centers are important to the 23 men and 17 women residents because of the rent program and the recreational opportunities, as well as counseling. "The idea," says Osborne, "is that the youths learn to deal with their own problems so they can function on the outside without making too many mistakes."

The young people pay rent according to their income, and rent never is higher than $15 a week. This includes room, board and a change of linen. Those who are in high school must also have jobs, which they usually get through the school work-study program. The participants are expected to save up so they will be able to afford their own apartment. Residents usually stay at the center for about eight months

For evening activities, each center has the basement fixed up with equipment for projects including photography, sewing and carpentry. Staff and residents together keep these programs going. The staff also supports a teen lounge at the "Y".

The project was originally funded by the labor department through the Office of Manpower Evaluation and Research as an experimental project in 1963. After two years it was judged successful and was funded through CPI as a Training Research Center. Directors for five other youth centers that have opened around the country were trained here.

Now that the experiment is over, RYC has to find a new sponsor. The only agency that has expressed a real interest so far is Job Corps but the contract didn't work out. The only way Job Corps would sign the contract with RYC was to take away the aspects of the program that made it work.

RYC is succeeding because it is the opposite of the Job Corps--an inner city program instead of outer city, home-like atmosphere instead of institutionalized, concerned with living problems instead of just job training, open to all instead of excluding those with records like felony. The RYC staff said they wouldn't change the *concept.*

"Everybody cries 'what to do about teenagers'. Our program has served individuals with these problems satisfactorily," emphasizes Fred Osborne. The program deals with problems like drug prevention, and education, and accepts welfare recipients, and placements from correctional institutions and courts.

"The government says the program is too expensive but there is plenty of money spent on Coliseum and the sap space program. When it comes to helping people it's too expensive." asserts Osborne. In fact the only correctional program that is less expensive than RYC is Cheshire. Places like Niantic, and Meriden all cost over $1000 per person per year, according to Osborne. He says RYC costs $7000 a year eact each for the men, and $8000 for the women.

Doris Barnes, director of Girls RYC at 1342 Chapel feels that "If this program is closed down a lot of those girls who come to us from places not called home will be out on the street." She thinks the solution will be to get partial funding from several agencies.

A friendly rap on the porch of Boys RYC. Virginia Blaisdell

Senior Citizens Want Center In More Convenient Location

by Sandy Trachten

In June of 1958, in what was once Cedar Street School, the New Haven Senior Center opened. It was the first municipally operated center in Connecticut. Twelve years and many bus transfers later, the members are still feeling the inconvenience of a location that is removed from the center of town.

When questioned, many senior citizens voiced a strong desire for either a centrally located facility or their building renovated and better transportation facilities provided for easier access. At present, getting to the center involves at least one transfer or a long walk for most members. In bad weather this makes coming either difficult or impossible.

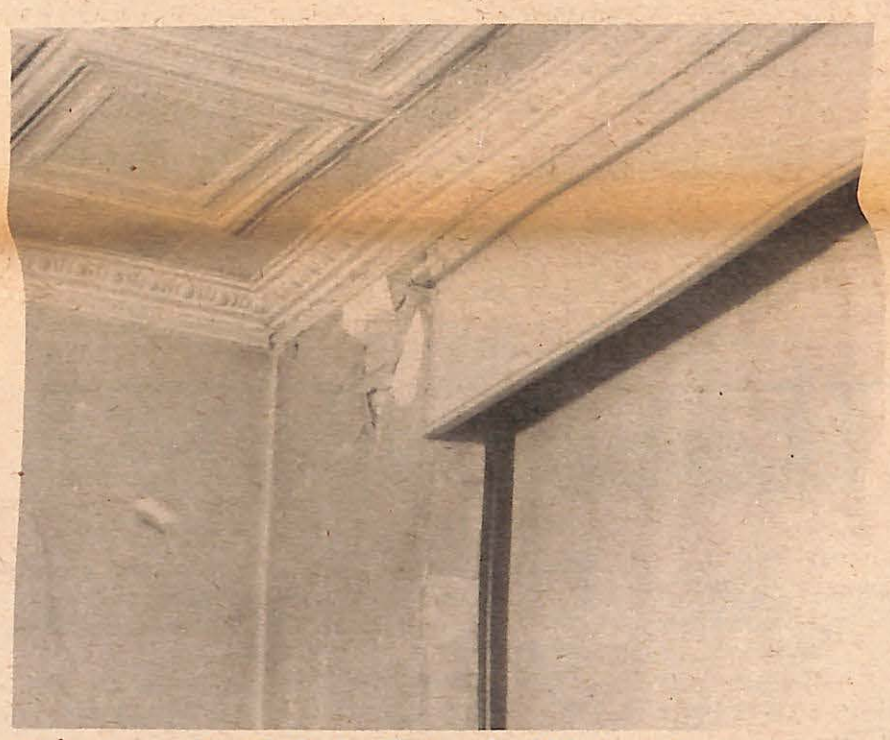
A wry observation and plea by one member was, "they have space for the Knights of Columbus and the Coliseum. Isn't there any space in there for us?" Other members suggested possible solutions. One idea was that "the building should be directly on the busline with no transfer". Another member added, "I'd like to see it in the center of the city."

Originally the center was envisioned as a drop-in center, open from 10 a.m. to 4p.m. weekdays, offering educational and recreational type activities, according to the needs, interests and concerns of the membership. It was to include a counselling and referral service.

Janet W Mc Loughlin the director, over the past 12 years, has seen the original plan realized with only a few changes. The center's activities stop at 3 p.m. to enable members to take advantage of the discount in bus fare, and the number of drop-ins is decreasing even though the membership numbers over 2000. One explanation given by a member was, "people are frightened of this neighborhood. You know we've been robbed again."

For many members the center is home, as many live alone. There is an atmosphere of warmth between members and staff alike. One senior citizen explained it this way: "It feels like home, but it needs a good cleaning and a few coats of paint. What I have against it is the neighborhood, but once I'm inside I feel safe."

Physically, home consists of four rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, a basement auditorium and a lavatory halfway up the stairs to the second floor. At the entrance to the building is a dark tomb-like hallway which was painted 12 years ago for the building's dedication.



Virginia Blaisdell

Attempts to make the Senior Center cheerful stopped years ago, as evidenced by peeling paint in this corner in activities room.

Attempts to make it more cheerful stopped years ago. One member commented, "I wouldn't know what to say, because it (the center) needs everything."

Apprentices to the painters' union painted three rooms last spring. A few weeks ago, after someone reported the condition of the kitchen to the Board of Health, it was painted by a CPI work-study group. The curtains that once hung in front of the massive windows fell apart in shreds. Covering the windows now are shades browned with age.

Presently, the president of the New Haven Senior Citizen Association is looking for possible other sites, perhaps owned by the city, in an area close to downtown for convenient transportation. Until such a time how many senior citizens will remain home alone and lonely, isolated and depressed? How many will continue to sense that no one is really concerned with their plight?

CCA Opens Hill Office for Housing

As an example of what City agencies should be doing, Christain Community Action (CCA) is opening an emergency housing center in the Hill. Rehabilitation of the three story brick building located at 168 Davenport will be complete December 1. It will house facilities for 30 as well as a storefront office for CCA.

The group began the project because of the extreme shortage in New Haven of shelter for those with nowhere else to go. The shortage seemed especially alarming when the project began last year. Redevelopment was destroying more and more homes, Yale Hope Mission and low priced hotels had closed, and other concerned agencies and groups were taking no action. CCA enlisted the help of Community Housing, Inc,, Traveler's Aid and State Welfare in the endeavor.

Rev. Ian Siggins, president of the Board of Directors of CCA, stresses that this is only a small part of what needs to be done. He charged that "the city and other agencies are not doing enough to insure that adequate housing will be available to people who have been evicted, evacuated or burned out, or people arriving in New Haven with nowhere to go."

The group has already spent $112,000 on the project, and Rev. Siggins has sent out a call for help. "We rely on concerned individuals and groups to contribute items like linen and bedding, living room chairs, TV sets, small kitchen appliances and *rugged outdoor play equipment," he urged.* He also asked for help in getting the building ready for opening day.

The concern of the group goes beyond New Haven. They propose construction of more moderate and low income housing in the suburbs so that "everyone in the region has good housing."

In conjunction with their statement on the housing shortage in the city, CCA blasted the construction of Route 34. "The State's devotion to highway-building is a prime example of the kind of mixed-up priorities which assume that a car is more important than a home," concluded Rev. Siggins.

The rehabilitated apartment is only one of many projects CCA has undertaken. Their inner-city projects include emergency food and furniture distribution. In addition the group sponsors educational projects in the suburbs to encourage "regional cooperation and a better understanding of mutual problems faced by the city and the suburbs."

Film studio is being built at POINT office while general repairs are made in teen lounge. Virginia Blaisdell

Wooster Square Program

POINT Reviews Good Summer

by Mike Haggerty
Chairman, POINT

The POINT neighborhood community action group ran a successful summer program and we are looking for a wider, diversified fall and winter offensive. Through our summer programs we became a neighborhood group that the people responded to and looked to for future expansion, and were interested in playing a role with us in whatever capacity needed.

They volunteered their services and pledged their full support in making Wooster Square a fast moving, modern community. After many years of decadence and having leaders who couldn't relate to the changing times and who were just not interested in the over all condition of the neighborhoods or the people living here, we took the iniative and created our own structure and have been quite successful.

Being street people, authentic street people, we were able to deal with neighborhood problems that arose. Crime and drugs were reduced to a standstill. People were able to occupy their time creatively for the first time in their lives. We worked in conjunction with the community school and the high schools trying to establish good relationships between us and them.

Our summer programs included five bus trips with each trip accomodating between 60 and 70 people of all ages. There were two trips to Riverside, Mass., two trips to Ocean Beach and Lake Quassapaug and a summer-end trip to Canada all sponsored and chaperoned by POINT under the guidance of Ralph Apuzzo. Joe Algano and Joe Montagna ran our Operation Help Program which was said to be the most successful summer run program sponsored by CPI.

Celebrate Solidarity

We gave a Block Party in celebration of our new solidarity and furnished food, beverages, etc. free to all. Outdoor movies were shown every Wednesday in the Wooster Street Playground attended by a wide range of residents. Joe Sansone and Bob Withers took care of cameras and films for us. They are now teaching photography and film making courses and a new Video Tape Program has started.

There was also a Free Rock Concert held on the Columbus Green with music provided free by area bands who donated their time, equipment and talent to make the concert a meeting of heads from all over the New Haven area-- a hip come-together. The Consiglio's, Tom and Fuzzy, took charge of publicity, sound, filming and everything else needed for the festival.

There were referral programs and courses in different artistic fields which are still being held. As of now we are awaiting word from the New Haven Foundation in answer to our proposal for a Music Workshop.

This program we feel will give people the needed skills and the awareness of *this art form. The work for the studio will be done by our own people to keep the cost at minimum. I will direct this program with help from Yale University* School of Music and various musicians who have volunteered their services. We are hoping that the New Haven Foundation will see the need for this program in a culture starved area as is ours.

The hard part of becoming a voice for your neighborhood is the crap that you have to go through to get money for programs that are rightfully due us. You are automatically sucked into the pool of blood that represents government in all its forms especially locally. It becomes very hard to become solidified as one because the power and capital is still where it has always been—downtown. You are forced into situations where you don't want to be and doing things that are not totally your own thing.

We at POINT are trying to overcome this and to make our neighborhood and community a vital, new experience for everyone involved. We are open to any and all ideas and thoughts from people who are interested in changes right now. We have offices at 229 Wooster Street, *New Haven and are ready to work with and for anyone interested or concerned enough to get involved.*

Quinnipiac Students...

Continued from page 1

were waiting just off campus. A compromise, which students characterized as "just more bullshit", ended the occupation.

Herder said a black student would be paid as an aide to the admissions officer, but students found this an incredible and unbelievable promise.

The emergency "governance" meeting began to end with nothing more than a plan by the student government to continue studying "governance." But then one of the people who had opposed this focus shouted, **"Anyone who wants to really *do* something, come up front."**

About 100 students came forward. Two days later, they met and talked about how to work on Quinnipiac's problems without setting up another formal organization.

They agreed to start working on problems which would involve the most students, and to avoid getting "hung-up on procedure."

For this, they took as a model to avoid the student government, which "takes longer to talk about something than to actually *do* it."

Since there is so little to do on weekends at Quinnipiac, many students "do drugs" or just hang around. The new group, which calls itself simply "The People," wants to set up a 24-hour "rap room" where students who are lonely, bored, or who are having a "bad trip" can come to talk, be with other people, or, if necessary, get psychiatric or medical help.

"The People" are also planning to set up a car pool to make it easier for commuters to spend more time in activities on campus. And they hope to put out an underground newspaper.

The group also hopes to help vitalize the curriculum and take a role in assessing and hiring faculty members–and, in general, in anything which will make Quinnipiac a better place for them to live and work.

Thus it was not surprising that last week, when Herder announced his resignation, "The People," meeting just down the hall, were more interested in working out alternatives than in hearing the president quit.

Why was Herder quitting? He would be more comfortable, he explained firmly, advising corporations and police departments in the "knotty problems" of how to market their images and their increasingly unpopular products to the people.

NHC Students Aid Panther Health Clinic

by Naomi Resnick

In the midst of controversy early this month the interim student government at the University of New Haven (formerly New Haven College) donated $1000 to the Black Panther Party Free Health Clinic. The money was given to Frances Carter, one of the Panther Nine, who spoke to nearly 100 students for over hour about the Panther Party, the trial and the Health Clinic. The Clinic will be located on Dixwell Avenue.

When the motion was first raised before the student group, called Council of Presidents and Delegates, in the beginning of October, there was a lot of debate. The proposal was being backed by the Student Alliance, an independent campus group. Those who were opposed to it claimed that since the interim government has no constitution and no agreed upon means for allocating school money to the various groups and clubs on campus, no money should be given to an off-campus group.

The constitutional technicality was used as an excuse by those conservative students who expressed disdain at the idea of donating any money to the Panthers, let alone such a large sum. These students threatened to bring in lawyers to stop the bill from being passed.

In response, the Student Alliance suggested that the money be given to a speaker from the Black Panther Party as an honorarium. Even after Frances Carter had been invited to the college, some students on the council tried pulling legal technicalities to veto the bill.

Dean Okays Donation

But the Dean of Students intervened, and told the Council that the Budget Committee of the Council had made out the check, that it was indeed legal, and that there was absolutely nothing they could do to stop it.

Those that opposed the donation have gotten the Council to pass a bill stipulating that any group on campus that wants school funds will have to present their proposal at least a week in advance at a Council meeting. The conservative students hope to prevent any future donations like the one to the Panthers through this new bill. They plan to rally opposing voters to attend the vote meeting and block passage of such proposals.

The conservative students are not the only group that wants changes. The donation to the Panther Health Clinic has provoked a complete investigation of the college's rules and organization. The rights and amount of power of the Council, of the president and delegates is being questioned.

Editorial-

Employment for Everyone Should Be Our Legal Right

More and more people are being denied the right to work. The crunch is on for thousands of workers with varying levels of seniority who have been laid off in recent weeks here and all over the country. These layoffs, combined with the many young people and black people who couldn't find work in the first place, account for the 92,000 unemployed in Connecticut this month. Our state's 6.6% unemployment rate is 1% above the national average.

Because of layoffs and hiring freezes at places like Olin, Yale and Federal Paper Board, the number of unemployed in New Haven is now over 10,000 (5.4%). In other Connecticut cities, the numbers are even larger: Bristol shows a 14.9% unemployment rate. In New Britain, it's 10.3% thanks to massive layoffs at Fafnir Bearings.

Employers are cutting payrolls, holding down wages, and provoking strikes as they try to maintain their profits during this recession. Nixon's anti-inflationary policies also encourage unemployment. Thus, many of us are stuck without jobs.

If our government really represented us, it would see to it that there was full employment. Our country certainly has enough that needs doing to give jobs to all people. We desperately need new housing, schools and public transportation to name just a few.

But our government has the needs of large corporations first in mind, and so it is only responsible to the rich. What is profitable comes first. And now that means layoffs and unemployment for the rest of us.

Our goal must be to make our government guarantee full employment for all seeking work. A decent job providing enough earnings to allow every American family to enjoy complete economic security, education and recreation ought to be a basic, legal right. Like the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Yet we know that the major corporations who aim to keep their control of the government will oppose us. To them, we must say that the needs of all citizens are more important than their profits. To them we say that the private profit system has no right to exist because it denies jobs to people even while we need what those jobs could produce. Against their influence and power, we, the people, must organize our power.

To those who see our demand for guaranteed full employment as one step toward socialism, we say okay. If socialism meets the needs of people for jobs, for economic well-being, for life then socialism is the better system for people.

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MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need -not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Debbie Anderson, Alan Waggoner, Betty Murray, Steve Ellner, Dick Bandler, Jane Bandler Steve Mick, Naomi Resnick, Polly Gassler, Marshall Bergen, Jane Wheeler, Peter Jackson, Matthew Carrano, Gilbert Hoffman, Peter Friedland, Dick Wieland, Sam Goodwin, Karen Waggoner, Pat Darley, Larry Hogan, Jan Baecker, Art Mazer, Dan Vapnek., Bill Hersey, Olivia Stockard, George Johnson, Lee Ann Lee, Betsy Champa, Irv Pollack Ariel Reiss Julie Ellison, George Andrews, Pat Thornburg, Marleen Gabriel, Mike Sand. Craig O'Connell, Barbara O'Connell, Joe Taylor, Scott McIntosh, John Durrence, Joe Dimow, Mike Sabiers, Stan Heller, Shoshana Hersey, Teri Klein.

"It's good to see someone working within the system."

AIM Blasts Panther Repression

"The verdict in the McLucas case and the state's acceptance of pleas of guilty to aggravated assault by George Edwards, Rose Smith, and Margaret Hudgins, who were originally charged with much more serious offenses, proves the weakness of the state's case against Ericka Huggins, Bobby Seale, and the remaining Panther defendants."

With these words, a spokeswoman for *the American Independent Movement (AIM) announced AIM's position on the Panther trials. The occasion for the announcement was the October 15 meeting at Hillhouse High School called "Race, Repression and the Panthers: What Next?"*

The AIM spokeswoman continued: "AIM feels that the police and judicial authorities of Connecticut knew from the beginning that the Panthers were not guilty of the serious crimes with which they were charged. The authorities themselves, in effect, committed a crime by imprisoning the Panthers for a year-and-a-half on these charges. The state turned the tragedy of Alex Rackley's death into an occasion for an historic injustice."

AIM called for the immediate release of the remaining two defendants, on the grounds that George Sams, the state's star witness, was responsible for Rackley's death.

Defense Victory

"The compromise jury verdict in the trial of Black Panther Lonnie McLucas was a victory for the defense. Despite the overwhelming odds against fair trial for a black revolutionary in this country today, Lonnie McLucas successfully convinced the predominantly white, middle-aged, middle-class jury of the honesty and sincerity of his version of the death of Black Panther Alex Rackley.

Challengers Repressed

In reference to government repression the AIM statement expressed the belief that "the government is out to get the Panthers because the Panthers as socialists have opposed the domination of American society by a few big businessmen and because the Panthers have sought to unite blacks and whites in a struggle against big business rule. The government moves against anyone in any movement--the peace movement, the black movement, labor movement--who challenges big business rule."

Encouraging people to speak out, the AIM statement concluded: "The only thing that can lead to justice in the face of the government's increasing repression is constant effort of all kinds--statements, meetings, petitions, demonstrations, court-watching, etc.--by large numbers of people.

Write on

Uphaus Tribute

To the Editors:

I first heard Willard Uphaus as a student at the Hebrew Union College. In those days Willard was the Annual Speaker at a Bible Service dedicated to peace, on the 11th of November. I didn't then realize that some years later I would come to New Haven and have the privilege of knowing him personally.

About ten years ago, Willard was jailed in New Hampshire, for refusing to become an informer with respect to the speakers and guests at World Fellowship. I wrote a brief address on that occasion, which I first delivered to my own Congregation, and which was reprinted in *The Churchman*, *The Progressive*, and *Jewish Currents*. I make mention of it now because its title was "Prince of Peace" and I know no man in my lifetime who is more deserving of such a designation. It is actually not inclusive enough to describe the commitment of both Willard and Ola, to peace, labor, civil liberties, social justice, and universal righteousness.

I remember visiting Willard in prison in New Hampshire and then reading his book, following his release. In fact, as soon as he was out of jail, I asked him to honor our Congregation by speaking from the pulpit. He kindly consented to do so and even in those days, his address in its total beauty, sincerity, and integrity, moved the large membership present for the occasion.

I hope that you will join with me in attending the tribute to Willard and Ola Uphaus, on the occasion of Willard's 80th birthday, Sunday, November 22nd at 1 P.M. Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue at 45th Street, New York.

With all good wishes

Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg, D.D.
Hamden, Conn.

Open Line

People's War Is Nixing Nixon

by Rick Wolff

In early 1968, the "Tet Offensive" of the Vietcong defeated Commander-in-Chief Lyndon Johnson and his war policies. In 1970 Richard Nixon too has been defeated. Only this time, the Vietnamese did not do it by a military campaign. They beat Nixon at his own game. Their defeat of Nixon, like the defeat of Johnson, proved again the enormous strength and popularity of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam(NLF).

Nixon's game is "Vietnamization," his "Great plan for Vietnam." The plan calls for Nixon's corrupt friends in Saigon- Thieu and Ky- to lead a newly organized South Vietnamese army and government to fight the war instead of U.S. troops.

With great publicity, Nixon announced plans for a few troop withdrawals. At the same time, Nixon and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) worked to set up the government, army and police in South Vietnam which–they hoped–would take over from the Americans there.

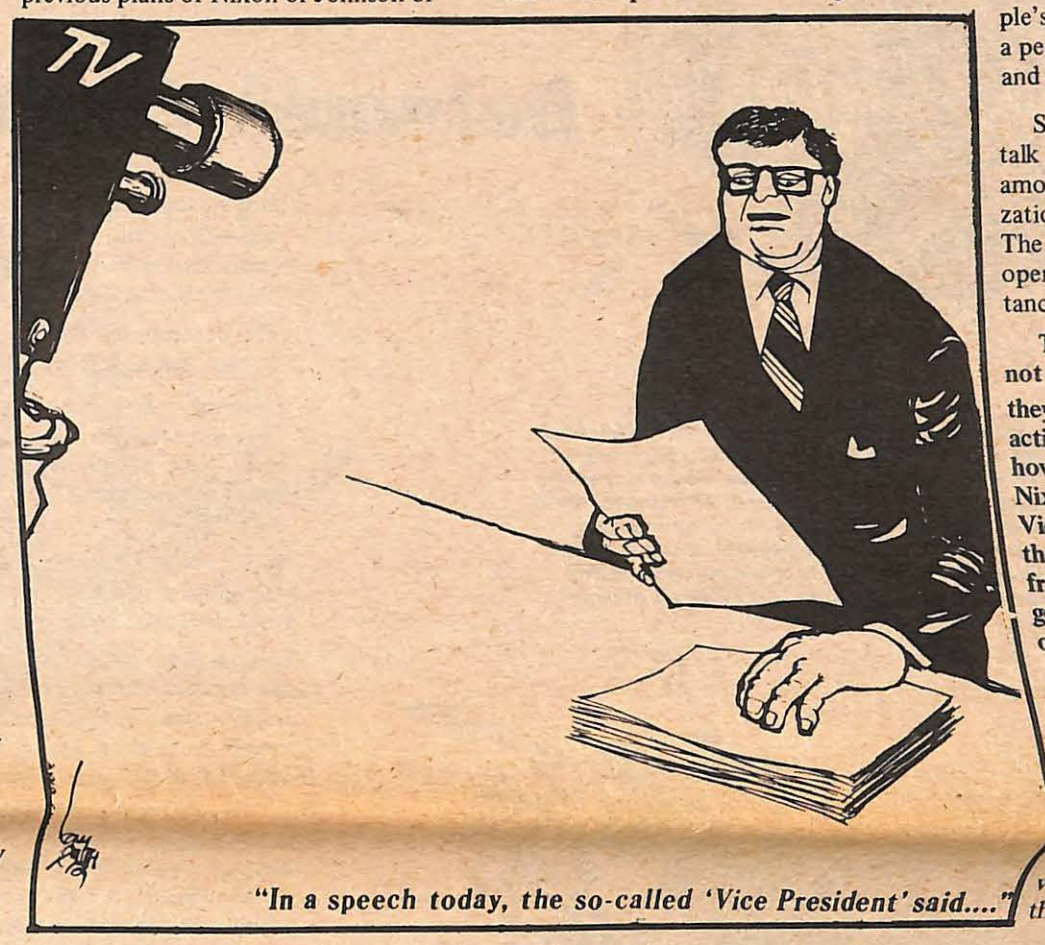
For over a year, the U.S. command in Saigon had worked on "Vietnamization." Then last May the CIA made a study of the army and administration run from Saigon. The study was to measure the strength of the Saigon government.

CIA Secret Study

The CIA kept the results of its study secret. Only a few top officials in the White House, the Pentagon, and the State Department ever saw it. Then, this October 19 the **New York Times** printed a story by its reporter, Neil Sheehan, which described the CIA's study.

***The CIA, wrote Sheehan, discovered* that the army and government supposedly controlled from Saigon had been successfully "infiltrated" by over 30,000 "agents of the other side." Since October 19, spokesmen for the NLF have said–with a few smiles–that the real number is much larger. While the NLF has its agents spread from top to bottom of the Saigon government, the CIA admitted its own inability "not only in penetrating Communist organizations but also in keeping agents alive in areas the Communists control."**

In so many words, the CIA study shows that Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan–if continued–will likely turn over the war to a Saigon government so riddled with Vietcong agents that it could not possibly carry on that war. Most likely, the Vietnamization plan–like all previous plans of Nixon or Johnson or Kennedy, et al.–will fall by the wayside, to be replaced by yet another "fail-proof" plan.



"In a speech today, the so-called 'Vice President' said...."

Why?

But why is Nixon's Vietnamization plan in so much trouble? Why can NLF agents move freely into the Saigon army, police, and government? Why can CIA agents make no progress? The answer to these questions is the same answer to the question: How dare the richest, most powerful army in the world–that of the U.S.–lose in so many ways to the Vietnamese?

The CIA study itself felt the need to answer this question. According to *TIMES* reporter Sheehan, the CIA report said: "The enemy network could not exist without the tacit complicity – whether from fear, sympathy, or apathy–of the majority of South Vietnam's soldiers and policeman"

Not only the masses of the Vietnamese citizens, but also even many of the paid officials of the Saigon government refuse to fight or expose the NLF. So NLF agents succeed where CIA agents fail.

Vietnam Will Win

All along, the leaders of the Vietnamese people fighting the Saigon-U.S. army have repeated their basic argument: no army or CIA or bombing raids can defeat a "people's war." The Vietnamese are fighting a people's war in which every man, woman, and child is fighting all day every day.

Some fight with guns others work with talk and leaflets and demonstrations among religious and trade union organizations as well as among student groups. The duty of many is simply to keep ears open and to report every thing of importance to NLF leaders.

The great majority of the Vietnamese not only support the NLF in theory, but they work with them in every kind of activity–people's war. That is why and how they could defeat Johnson and now Nixon. That is why the position of the Vietnamese in the Paris peace talks with the U.S. is simple: remove the Nixon friends, Thieu and Ky, from the Saigon government and let the Vietnamese work out their government for themselves.

Nixon's alternative to accepting this NLF position is to fight against people's war by trying once again to annihilate *all* the Vietnamese people with B-52 raids, etc. The loyalties and active support of the Vietnamese people have, however, been won long ago by the NLF and will not be lost no matter what atrocities the U.S. commits.

Parties Pledge Both Guns and Butter

by Harry Henderson

If you don't know what the recent elections across the country proved, don't worry. You've got plenty of company. As the results have been analyzed by both parties and the press, only one thing is clear, and that is that nothing is really clear to anybody. The seemingly most significant decisions (those in Connecticut and New York) occurred in untypical three-way races, and, by and large, the balance of power between the two major parties wasn't really disturbed.

A lot of the confusion comes from the way the candidates and the media worked together to dramatize the campaigns as if there were only two things at issue. One was the titanic struggle of *the* "Social Issue" *against the* "Economic Issue."

The **"Economic Issue" was *not*, despite its misleading name, the question of how the American economy should be reorganized to help create a peaceful and just society. No, *the* "Issue" was part of the American Way of Political Life. Prices are skyrocketing out of sight, the GM workers and others are striking in an attempt to catch up, and unemployment is hitting a seven-year high. Therefore, according to the American Way of Political Life, the party in power must be responsible. The suggestion that our economic troubles could have something to do with our greedy and irrational profit system never crossed a speechwriter's page.**

The Democrats portrayed themselves proudly as the party which *almost* licked the Great Depression and presided over the Kennedy-Johnson "boom." The fact thatthey have needed three wars in the last thirty years to produce that prosperity is conveniently forgotten.

If one new idea about creating an economy which would not feature inflation, unemployment, recessions, staggering inequalities and multi-million dollar defense spending came forth from the Democrats, it must have got by me. All this observer saw were the same New Deal gimmicks which have left us neck-deep in Southeast Asia with more than six million unemployed at home.

The **"Social Issue" was by far the catchier one for the media. The success of *the* "Social Issue" depended on whether the GOP could get everyone excited about disturbances in the streets, campuses, and ghettos and about permissive teachers, parents, and politicians who "condone" radicals. If the voters got excited enough, and if the blame could be hung on the Democrats, the Republicans hoped to win a majority in the senate and cut the traditional gains of the "outs" in off-year Congressional races**

Thus the country was subjected to the spectacle of the President and Vice-President of the United States jetting about on behalf of Republican candidates. The people could watch Nixon and Agnew reach back into the bag of smear tactics which the President has treasured since his days as Republican hatchet man, but which he had kept in the closet in these recent years of the "new" Nixon. The question here was whether calling Democrats and moderate Republicans funny names like "radic-libs" and charging them with encouraging subversion would work as well as a campaign tactic in 1970 as it did in the witchhunting days when Nixon first pushed his way into the public eye and ear.

Last Thoughts

The Nixon-Agnew campaign, suggesting as they did that tough enough men in public office can make *the* "Social Issue" just disappear, leaves me with two last thoughts about the campaign of 1970. The first is a deep doubt as to whether the present system of political parties in the U.S. can participate in a truly meaningful way in any major debate about national priorities and the kind of future we want in this society. At the moment, each party seems only capable of gestures imitating its own past.

And that's the second deeply troubling thing. The classic choice for societies in determining their priorities has been guns or butter. In the fall of 1970, it seemed that all the Democrats were able to offer was surplus New Deal butter, and it wasn't clear who the Republicans wanted to turn the guns on.

On Reading 'Anthology of A Thousand Poets'

The ancients used to like to sing
about natural beauty:
Snow and flowers, moon and wind,
mists, mountains and rivers.
Today we should make poems
including iron and steel,
And the poet also should know to
lead an attack.

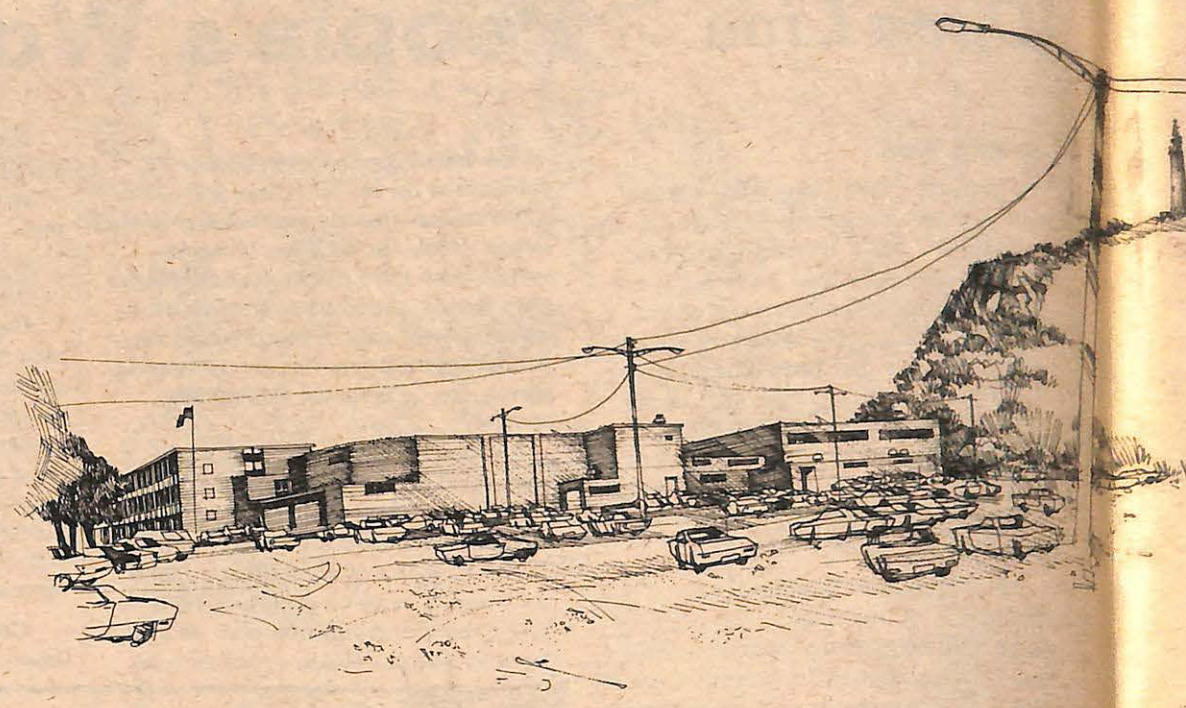
Ho Chi Minh

The War

It skulks between lovers at the dinner
table;
it is in the soup. No one speaks of it
any more – what is there to speak of
any more? – it has settled on the land;
the unspoken news, the not news, the news
no one hears on the radio any more,
it has been with us as long as life,
longer than seasons, longer than the wind.
The weight – the body adjusts, the frame
bends –
has settled on the eve, it is behind
the glasses, it is on the retina,
it is before everything, it is no longer seen,
we do not live it, it lives us.

-- Todd Gitlin

The View from the Bottom newspaper is still publishing. It has moved its office, however, from 538 State Stret to 14 Sylvan Avenue. For information about the newspaper call: 865-8148.



Between Orange and State: N

One of New Haven's best communities is being attacked by Big Business, highways, Yale, and the city administration. The community has been badly hurt already and may be completely destroyed unless the people get together and fight to save it.

This community lies between Orange Street on the west, State Street on the east, and Trumbull Street on the south, East Rock on the north.

Curiously, though it has no name, like Fair Haven or The Hill, this neighborhood - really a collection of neighborhoods - has very distinctive character, clear boundaries, a strong sense of history, and, until fairly recently anyway, was almost ideal in its consistent identity and community stability.

Now, however, it is very much a neighborhood in trouble, struggling internally to retain its population and identity in the face of wholesale attack from the outside all along its edges.

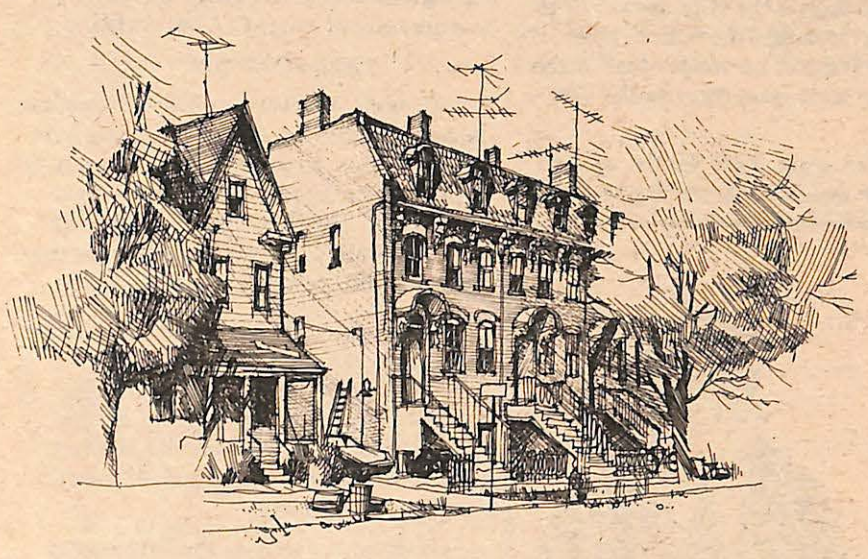
Its population has for many years been almost exclusively white working-class families of Irish, Italian, and Polish origin, living in three broad parallel strips - one lying along Orange Street, one running roughly down through the middle, and one along State Street. Its identity is firmly residential, with numerous small neighborhood shops, schools, churches, etc. The atmosphere has been pleasant and friendly.

Now, however, various social forces, primarily crude economic exploitation, are rapidly destroying the community organism. It has been completely walled off and trapped all along its edges. Its population and ethnic composition are shifting rapidly, and it is slowly being divided up and devoured by a host of public and private interests. Its original families are moving out, and being replaced by single and elderly, blacks and Puerto Ricans suffering from poverty and discrimination, and indigents and transients. Industry, education, business, city and state agencies are finishing off any semblance of community by irresponsible planning and outright spoliation.

In the end, these forces are causing some very real, very visible decay. It must be stopped.

EAST ROCK PARK AT MITCHELL DRIVE

The decline of this community is even more pronounced along the northern edge at East Rock Park. Where once there might have been opportunities for meeting community recreation needs in the exquisite parklands, these opportunities have been totally destroyed by the irresponsibility of industry and educational institutions. Cross High School, Cerro-Rockbestos, and Marlin Firearms are so located together as to form a wall between community and park, and by their identical ugliness and uncaring have laid waste both the residential areas on one side and the parklands on the other. Now the Mill River and its marshlands are surrounded with cars, trash, and chain-link fence. Racial and class hostility is increasing between the original Irish, Italian, and Polish families and the new black and Puerto Rican residents.



ORANGE STREET

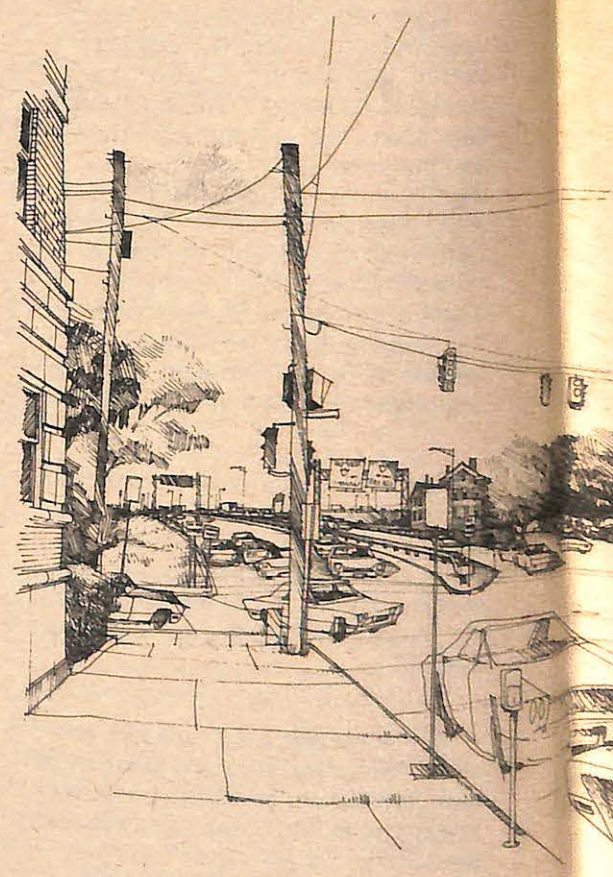
The apparent stability inside the community is no longer anywhere in evidence at the outside edges. The whole length of Orange Street along one side of the community, for instance, is beginning to feel the influence of large private institutions like Yale that lie to the west. Over the years, there has been a shifting of population to the suburbs, and considerable amounts of property have been taken over by landlords and subdivided into single rooms and apartments for rent. Buildings like these row houses that were once immanently suited to individual families have been broken up into flats, and the population, formerly mainly working- and middle-class, is fast becoming student, professional, elderly, and transient. Prices in nearby stores have skyrocketed, and the incidence of petty crime in the area is on the rise as stability declines.

CLARK AND PLEASANT STREETS

Here are some views inside the community that largely typify what it has been like throughout the area since the turn of the century. The first, at Clark Street, is of an almost ideal residential neighborhood. The well-kept houses belong to individual working-class families. The walks, yards, trees, and street-proper are lovingly maintained. There are some excellent examples of residential architecture in the area. It is very lovely, very peaceful here. One senses great pride in family and community, and an aura of timelessness in the shady streets.

The residential neighborhood is interspersed with little neighborhood stores, churches, and schools. Not many people living outside the area are familiar with the local corner spas, pubs, ice cream parlors, and shops like these on Nicoll Street. The whole life-style of the community is very rich, textured, full. There seems to be a great deal of stability, of relationship.

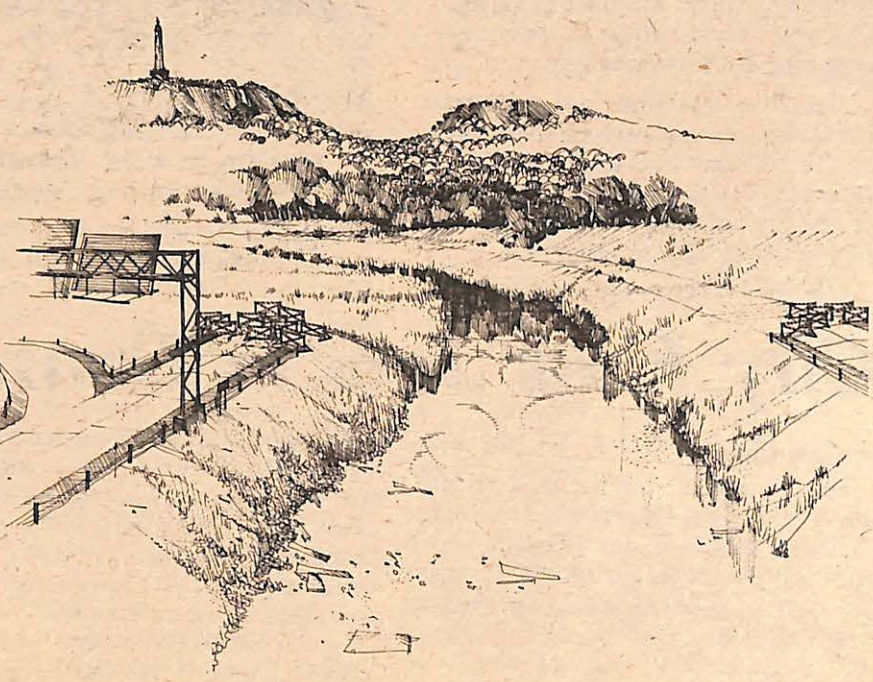
NICOLL AND EAGLE STREETS



I-91 AT TRUMBULL AND ORANGE STREE

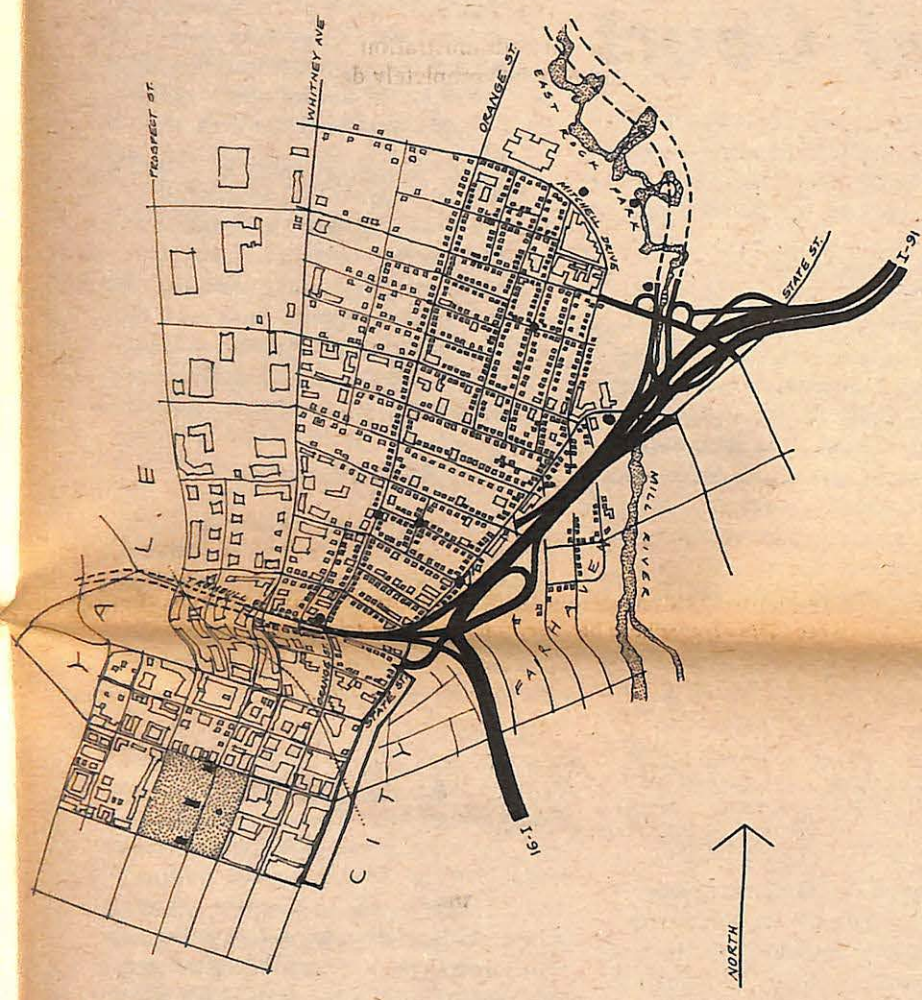
Once a highway like I-91 has begun to eat away at a neighbo "redevelopment" scheme the city has in mind. In the case of long, six-story parking garage down State Street for the bene and the preposterous Ring Road down Trumbull Street and this community, where it most strives for relationship to the with cars, carved up by highway, and well on its way to bene community is completely encircled, beseiged on all sides, an

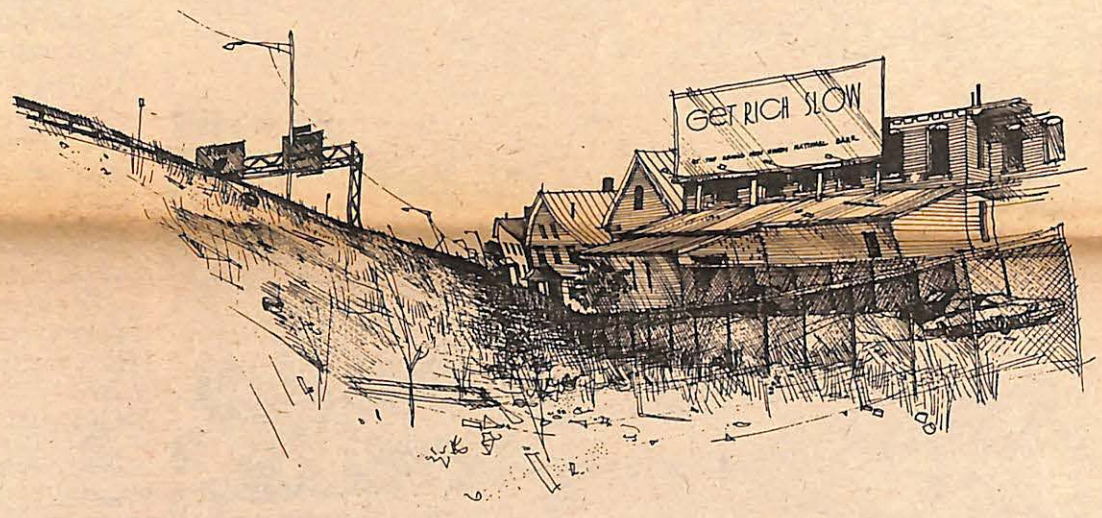
Neighborhood in a Noose



I-91 AT WILLOW STREET

Of all the difficulties besetting this community, the most extreme is Interstate Highway 91. The proposed extension of the highway alongside East Rock to the Wilbur Cross Parkway will entirely wipe out this portion of the Mill River and its adjoining land - the only remaining open space available to the community. The vast Willow Street interchange has already created an enormous wasteland of cars and concrete. The Mill River has been relegated to a dirty culvert under the highway, and the banks are scattered with dozens of empty tubes of glue.



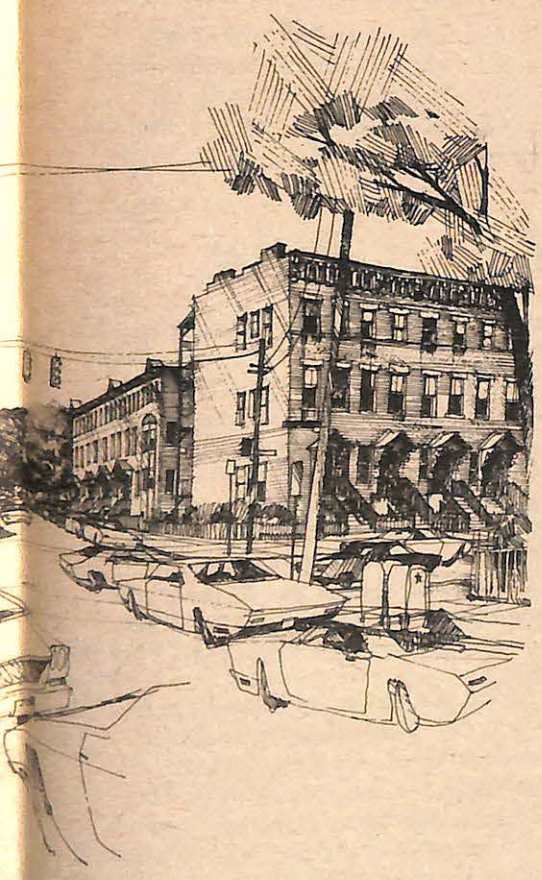


by William Hersey and Peter O'Connell

Drawings by William Hersey

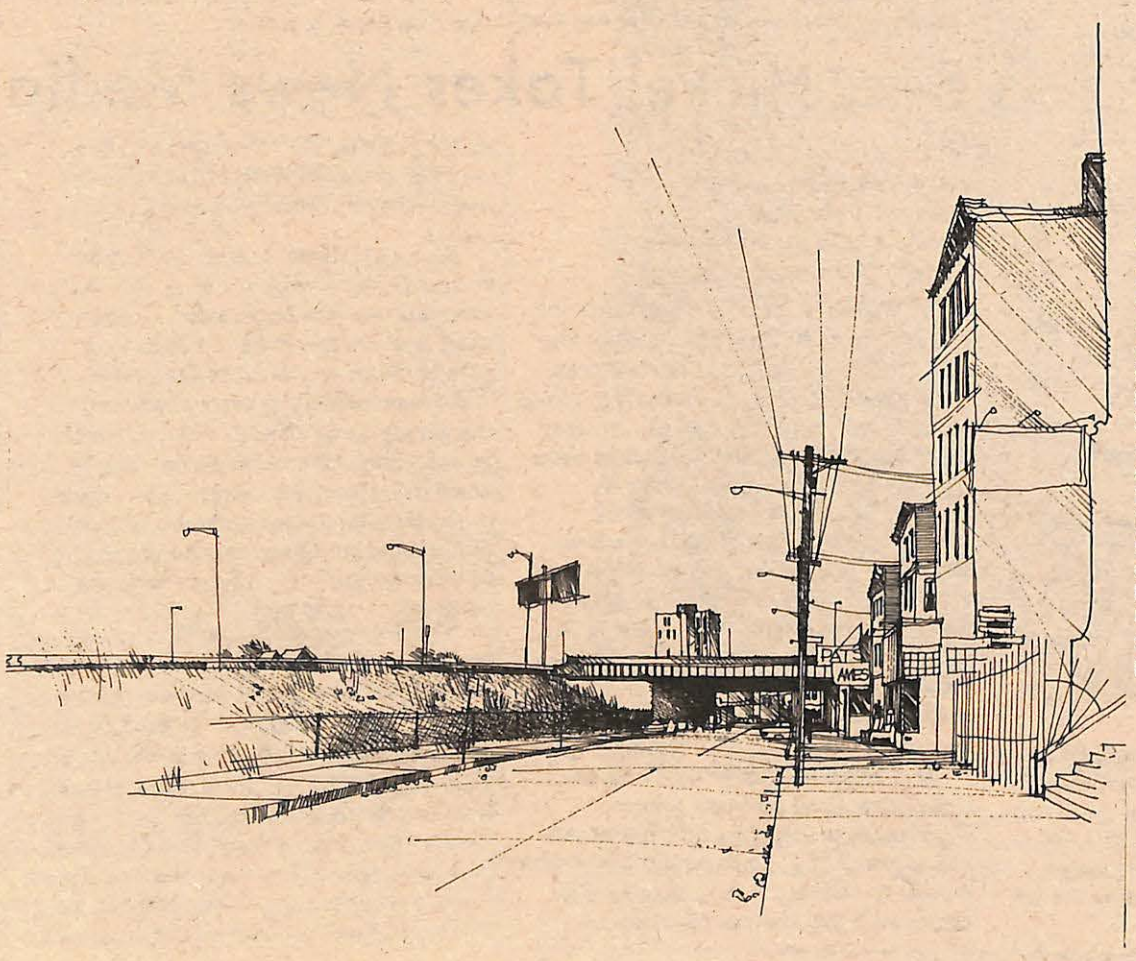
I-91 AND FLAGG INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

Along the east side of the community, I-91 is inexorably destroying what used to be a flourishing Polish neighborhood. The highway has turned back yards into trash-strewn desolation and filled the air with the incessant roar of passing cars and trucks. As residential areas are abandoned, industry moves in. Streets that formerly related the community eastward to Fair Haven are simply cut off, barricaded, and left to rot.



REETS

ighborhood, the area is up for grabs in any
se of the Orange-State area, it is a half-mile
be efit of downtown commercial interests,
ar around Yale. The southernmost tip of
o t downtown city center, is now choked
te ments awaiting the bulldozer. The
s, d slowly strangling.



STATE STREET

Further down State Street, the highway has ripped away one whole side of what used to be one of the city's most diversified and fascinating shopping areas, and replaced it with barren ramps and chain-link fence. State Street has lost half its face; the shops are closing, the sidewalks empty. Abandoned cars sit rotting in right-of-ways. Blacks and Puerto Ricans, forced into declining neighborhoods by poverty and discrimination, are replacing the Polish to whom the area once belonged. All sense of scale, of relationship, of community, has been completely shattered by the highway.

People Hit Business Abuse of Environment

Aldermen to Act onPowerLinePlans

by John Batchelor

City residents attacked UI on the issue of the overhead power lines at a special session of the Aldermanic Committee on Muncipal Services held October 29.

The session was held to set specific procedures and criteria for the aldermen to be able to judge powerline proposals. This would have an effect on the current controversial UI overhead lines.

The UI representative read only a prepared statement and declined to comment on the challenges from the FHBA, EO, Annex Civic Association, and other concerned city residents. He promised only that UI would reply at a later date.

The motions presented, relating to aldermanic review and approval of all plans for power lines, are important. If the city rejects UI's plans, but the PUC gives them approval, a head-on clash could develop over who has jurisdiction over the line's location.

Virginia Blaisdell

Breaking its word, Blakeslee continues to dump in marshland. This Blakeslee truck spotted 4:30 p.m., Friday, November 6.

UI and Blakeslee Misuse Wetlands

by Florie Ricciuti

UI and Blakeslee have again shown total disregard for our environment at a recent public hearing on establishing the boundaries of the wetlands as stated in Public Act 695-Save the Wetlands Act.

UI has repeatedly abused our environment with air, water, and esthetic (the overhead lines) pollution and now the wetlands in its bid to profit at public expense. Blakeslee is no better, having already filled in much ecologically valuable marshland on the Quinnipiac River.

In the state legislature, 1969, the Save the Wetlands Act was passed without a dissenting vote thus reflecting the strong desire of the people to protect the state's tidal wetlands. Much of this land has already been lost or ruined by unregulated dredging, dumping, filling and like activities and the remaining wetlands are in jeopardy of being lost or ruined.

The public hearing, called by Joseph N. Gill, Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources, was concerned with establishing the boundaries of the Quinnipiac marshes, prior to bringing the property under control of the Act. Land under control may not be used for dredging, excavation, etc., dumping filling, etc., without a permit from the commissioner.

UI Requests Exemption

UI asked for exemption from the act for its land because it plans to build a substation at which to end a high-tension line for which permission has already been *sought from the PUC. Presently, UI's application for installing the lines is still* pending before the PUC.

UI also argued that its land did not meet the requirements of Public Act 695 for being a wetland. According to UI, the already esthetically displeasing land in a small isolated plot not inhabited by animals or plants of significant economic value. A wetland is defined as an area which borders or lies beneath tidal waters and upon which may grow or *be capable of growing* salt meadow grass, spike grass, other grasses rush and cattails.

Wetlands are described by ecologists as areas in which there is no clearcut border between land and water and are at the same time the biologically most productive and perhaps the least appreciated natural areas on earth.

City Flies Jets in Contempt of Court

by Teri Klein

The $2 million damage suit against the city of New Haven and two major airlines, now in Federal District Court represents another effort in the struggle by the Committee Against Airport Expansion and the City of East Haven to "Stop the Jets."

The charge against Tweed--New Haven and Eastern and Alleghany Airlines is "operation of a nuisance and the illegal invasion of the property rights of the people."

Mr. Monroe, a witness in the case, who lives on Morgan Point facing the jets as they come in, has replaced all the windows in his house from shattered glass. "You don't know if they're coming over your house or through it," he states.

Mr. Corono, another witness who lives directly across from the terminal about 100 feet from the fence says, "The noise and smell of those planes is so bad, we have to close all our doors and windows and it doesn't help. When visitors started asking, 'How can you stand it,' I had to do something about it...so I went to court."

City in Contempt of Court

The case against New Haven and the jet planes has been in the courts for 3 years. Two suits are involved. The case in the State Superior Court, the highest state court, has already decided New Haven is openly violating the law of territorial expansion and the city has been found in contempt of court.

"That contempt headline would have been blasted all over the **Register**, commented one person, "instead of on a back page, if it had been anyone but the city. For a city that preaches law and order, they've been breaking and evading the law since this started."

"It's pretty sad, when a citizen tells you that to go to court is a waste of time," says Mr. Amendola, whose house is in direct flight of the planes. "You win, New Haven ignores it. You start to lose respect for the courts,"said this person who asked to remain unnamed.

$1000/Day Fine

On September 27 New Haven appealed the case which the State Superior Court had already rejected before on August 29 On September 28, the appeal was denied and a $1000 fine was imposed on the city for each day they fly jets.

The decision to keep flying was made by Tweed–New Haven Airport Manager James Malarky. He has testified that he knew of the case in East Haven. It is required by FAA regulations that if there is any claim or litigation against them, the city must report it. The city now has two law suits on its hands.

Residents Testify

The $1000 fine is mounting daily. A group of New Haven citizens, led by George Carbone, have petitioned the Aldermanic Committee on Transportation demanding that the city clarify the situation by a public statement of facts. The airport is looking for additional state funds for projects "planned and already underway."

"We don't want anymore money spent until the Federal case is settled. As taxpayers, we're liable for the $1000 fine," says Carbone.

Witnesses from several areas in East Haven, represented by Anthony de Meyo, have taken the stand to state the case against the jets. They have been cross-examined by six lawyers representing the airlines and the airport to furnish dates, times of incidents as well as extent of individual annoyance caused by the jets.

"They ask questions like,'What does the plane do every day?' My wife came running in this morning shouting,'That plane just missed our aerial,' " said Mr. Criscuolo who also testified. He added, "You only need one mishap...People are nothing to them."

"What can you do,"continues Mr. Amendola. "Those planes are inflicting noise and pollution."

"Money is hardly adequate compensation,"says Mrs. Audette.

Alan Kay

Eastern "Whisper" Jet takes off at 7:40 a.m. several hundred yards from nearby homes. A sure way to wake up if you aren't already!

Sec. Hickel Takes News Media For a Ride

by H.S. Lowendorf

Wally Hickle came to town
Riding in a black car
Ferried 'round the harbor once
And called it a disaster.

If Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior, had jetted to New Haven to tell us that our harbor was now pristine pure, swimmable, clammable, and generally an all around incredibly beautiful recreation area—*that* would have made news.

If, to the contrary, the Secretary had informed us that the harbor was so hideous to behold that any person laying eyes upon it would surely turn into stone *that* would have made news. Even if Mr. Hickel had merely fallen into the Harbor, dissolving before our very eyes into a few blubber slicks and a toupe--*that* would have made news.

As it happened, however, Secretary Hickel flew from his many chores in Washington to assure us that indeed our harbor was filthy, no better-no worse than most U.S. harbors. As it happened he came just 5 days before the election, assuring us that the Nixon team, with the help of Lowell Weicker in the Senate, would bring us clean rivers and a clean harbor.

Secretary Hickel toured the harbor with two cabin cruisers, one police boat, several dozen newsmen, aides, Republicans, and two members of the Environmental Offensive. Most of the newsmen and cameramen were keenly aware of the gravity of Mr. Hickel's visit, so, with an appealing sense of boredom, they relaxed into their deck chairs. No one was in the least interested in details of harbor pollution (even though I tried mightily to inform, mustering all my charm and eventually I gave up.)

The TV-news photographers on one boat attempted to take pictures of Secretary Hickel on the second boat with various harbor delights in the background. Thus one background scene is a series of enormous ELM CITY oil tanks and another is a Blakeslee crane atop decaying docks. But they cautioned one another not to include any of their station advertisers in the pictures. They told me the story of a freelance cameraman who had been hired by a Florida TV station to make a film of pollution in the area. The cameraman did such a good job that the station lost most of its advertisers, and ran him out of town on a rail. The photographers on our tour were more enlightened: United Illuminating, which sponsors a show on WTIC-TV in Hartford, and runs thousands of dollars in adds on WNHC and in the **Register** and **Journal Courier** were not privileged to have their picture taken with Wally Hickel.

Above the Harbor and New Haven's skyline, Fair Haven Heights, and East Rock and West Rock are quiet with autumn-colored trees, awaiting the Harbor-blight. We can stop the blight and turn it back. Not with glib statements that the Harbor is dirty, but by exposing in the press and television the polluters and the ways in which they profit at the expense of our harbor. We will know that our Harbor is clean, not after being informed by a Secretary of the Interior, but when we can swim and dig oysters and smell a clean ocean. Think of that, Mr. Secretary.

Traffic Riles Neighborhood

by Florie Ricciuti

Residents in the East Rock-Willow Street area of the city are getting angrier over the increasing number of cars passing through their neighborhood and the city's total lack of response. The neighborhood is used primarily as an east-west traffic corridor as a direct result of the opening of the Willow Street interchange of I-91 two years ago.

According to Robert Schmalz, President of the newly formed East Rock Neighborhood Association, Inc. the city is not concerned with what traffic does to a neighborhood or how the traffic chops it up. The city has not yet decided as its number one priority to make it a good place to live for all socio-economic groups.

The city originally asked that the Willow Street interchange be put in anticipating the construction of the East Rock connector, just as the Trumbull Street interchange was put in for the ring road. However, both highways were met with great opposition from residents in the affected areas and the construction of both highways was temporarily halted. The neighborhoods are still left with the traffic hazards and air pollution.

Two years ago a group of people in the area of Everit, Cold Spring and Whitney got together over the problem of the heavy flow of traffic along those streets. Among the group's proposals to the city traffic department were installation of traffic lights, crossing guards especially in the vicinity of Hooker Grammer School and perhaps even the closing of the Willow Street interchange to direct traffic around the whole area. From a traffic study it was determined that 60% of the through traffic on Livingston and Willow Streets either comes from or goes to Hamden.

Formal Organization

Last April it became clear that for the group to undertake any kind of action against the problem, it would be necessary to organize formally. Nearly 1200 petitions were circulated in the area from the Hamden town line to State Street and about 80 residents organized formally as the East Rock Neighborhood Association, Inc. in June.

The group recommended to John T. Cavallaro, the traffic commissioner in New Haven, controls within the neighborhood and at critical points at its border. These traffic controls would discourage through traffic from using the neighbor hood, and would reduce the speed of all traffic. To date, the problems remain with no response from the traffic commisioner or the city.

The East Rock Association is also involved with education and recreation's role in developing the new Hooker K-8 school to be built in that area by September 1972. They are represented on the Citizens Commission to Develop Quality Education.

Last summer together with the Hooker School PTA, a successful summer recreation program was developed at East Rock Park as part of a plan to develop the park as a nature center. The Park Department brought the material and the hand labor was provided by many of the area residents. Two representatives of the East Rock Association also serve on the city park council.

Abortion Law Suit Benefit

Film Festival Features Women

Women v. Connecticut, an organization of local women who are beginning a campaign to change Connecticut laws and policies on abortion, is sponsoring a festival of films about women at Yale Law School auditorium November 19 and 20. Proceeds of the festival will be used to finance a federal court suit challenging the state's present law.

Scheduled feature films are **Rachel Rachel**, directed by Paul Newman starring Joanne Woodward, and **Juliet and the Spirits** by Federico Fellini, with Giuletta Masina.

"We chose films about women because we see the suit as a women's fight," said one of the organizers of the group. Sponsors of the festival expect that their campaign for legal abortions will publicly raise many issues of women's rights, women's position, burdens and image in this society.

Women v. Connecticut plans to argue in federal court that the state's current law unconstitutionally violates women's right to decide whether and when to bear children and women's right to control what happens to their own bodies. Organizers of the suit see repeal of the abortion law as only a first step in a long-term campaign to secure for women these vital rights as well as their rights to adequate medical care, child care, and economic security.

"We see the right to abortion as an issue for and about women," a member of Women v. Connecticut told **Modern Times**. "Women have been inhibited about fighting for what is rightfully theirs partly because of the expectations and images that men have of women and that women come to have of themselves."

"So we thought it would be nice to start off a women's campaign," she continued, "with a showing of films that feature women and offer a positive image of them. But we found this virtually impossible. Very few commercial movies have a woman as the central character. Those that do—and we considered a large number of films—show women as either evil, sick or neurotic."

Redefinitions

"The features that we finally chose show experiences common to many women. The central character in each film is a woman who is at least struggling to redefine herself, to change her life for the better. That's the most favorable kind of movie we could find."

Two shorts will be shown with each feature. With **Rachel, Rachel** on Thursday, November 19 will be **Sisters**, a film by New Haven resident Jill Hultin about various images of women, and **Window Water Baby Moving**, a film of his baby's birth by Stan Brakhage. On Friday, November 20, with **Juliet of the Spirits**, the shorts are **Women on the March**, a documentary of the women's suffrage movement, and **Windy Day**, an animated cartoon about a talk between two little girls.

Showings will be at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m. on Thursday and 7:00 and 10:00 on Friday. Admission is $1.50. Men as well as women are welcome.

More information on the planned law suit will be available at the film festival. Any woman interested in participating in the suit should call 436-1508 weekday evenings.

A Newcomer's Impression Of Women & Bodies Course

by Kathy Moldenhauer

Here are the personal reflections of a woman who attended the course "Women and Our Bodies."

I first attended the series "Women and Our Bodies", as presented by New Haven Women's Liberation over the summer, for a rather selfish reason.

I had just moved to New Haven, and I wanted to meet other women my own age. I had read excerpts from "The Politics of Housework" in some underground newspaper, and I was aware of discrimination against women in employment. This little bit of knowledge had begun to ally my emotions and thoughts with the movement before I was actually exposed to it.

So, I attended one of the sessions. I was curious, in a rather detached way, to see what stance would be taken (I won't be made defensive for being married, for example), and I was interested in seeing what "kind" of women would attend such a meeting.

Impressed

Well, I was impressed! That particular session of the course happened to be about physiology and birth control. The woman gave the presentation in such a way that two things became evident. First, she was very much qualified to be speaking. She introduced such solid information that I was overwhelmed. Particularly interesting were some suggestions she made concerning male contraceptives as an area worthy of further scientific study. Secondly, I was very much impressed by the apparent integrity of the woman.

After her talk, we broke into small groups for discussion. For a while, we discussed personal complications experienced while taking birth control pills, etc. It wasn't long before we began talking about experiences not directly related to the evening's topic.

I felt really good, for example, to hear of other women's anger at being belittled on the streets. Someone put their finger on precisely the feeling I had had when being taunted by men–guilt. Just to know that I was not alone was great. To say nothing of the reappraisal of my feelings after that discussion!

This consciousness raising which took place on every evening of the course was a tremendous benefit. For once, feelings of sisterhood and unity began to develop--good feelings in comparison to the covert feelings of suspicion I had always held for other women. The calibre of the presentation remained high throughout most of the course.

And, I was never on the defensive for being married. In fact, rather than hostility for men, the prevalent feeling seemed to be: Men are also part of an oppressed society and, together, *we* are in need of liberation. Although, of course, women are oppressed in, and therefore by, our male dominated society.

There was only one thing that I didn't find at these meetings. I had expected to be "in" Women's Liberation as a result of attending the course. Instead of being a "member", I found that this was just a project of the regular Women's Lib people in New Haven.

Who the decision/policy makers were was quite uncertain. How one would be able to attend a meeting where decisions were being made was not made clear.

Women's Day, on August 26, made some of this information available and, happily, a list of all Women's Lib activities is being circulated during the present course.

Anyway, I saw the course through to its completion. Because I was so excited by the sense of unity it had created in me, I was more than willing to make what contribution I could in offering the series a second time around.

Naturally enough, I suppose, I'm not as excited by the course this time. Much of the substance of the presentations is the same as it was during the summer. In the small group discussions I find myself saying things I've said before and hearing things I've heard before.

The frustrating thing about being in on the planning of this series and going through the thing again myself is that I can't guess what affect it's having on women who are new to it. I remember my own enthusiasm as I drew closer to other women, so I look to see this happening in others. There's no way of knowing if it's there or not.

Parochial Aid Declared Unconstitutional

A three judge federal court recently blocked the state government's aid to private schools, mainly Catholic parochial schools. The court ruled that the $6 million grant was unconstitutional in light of the First Amendment, which states that Congress cannot make laws establishing a religion or preventing its free exercise.

The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union (CCLU) which joined in the action to oppose the act claimed the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantees of equal protection of the laws were also violated, since funds are provided to schools which discriminate on the basis of religion, race, intellectual ability, and financial resources. The CCLU held that the law would promote "two school systems - a public system predominantly black, poor and inadequate and a non-public system predominately white, affluent and superior.

Star Symbolizes Common Heritage

The former White Street Synagogue, now a Church of Christ, built 45 years ago by Jewish immigrants, opens its doors on Sundays these days instead of Saturdays. Jewish Star of David still remains in glass above door.

Story of an Anti-Hero

by Rick Wolff

This is a review of a sandwich. You know, that specially American arrangement where two pieces of bread contain between them something other than bread. I write this review as a public service to promote the public welfare.

One night after work, I had too much to do to sit down for dinner. I was driving down Whalley Avenue feeling sorry for myself, dinnerless as I was. Imagine my joy when first I sighted a little shop with the strange name of "SUBWAY." It was obvious that this was a new sandwich place. I had found my dinner for that night.

Inside I found a world of shiny plastic. From the plastic floor tiles to the plastic soda machine and the plastic counter and the plastic plates, I could not tell where one thing started and another left off. The only difference was color. Each piece of plastic had another color.

Beside plastic, I could also make out a man. He was young, wore a plastic apron and was talking on the telephone. He talked on the telephone for about ten minutes while I absorbed the atmosphere. I almost left, but he finally stopped talking to ask me what I wanted.

"Well," I said, "what do you have?"

He answered, looking slightly bored, "one kind of hero sandwich."

"Oh," I said. "I'll have one, to go, with everything on it."

Oil

Outside in the car, continuing on my way, I glanced eagerly at the plastic-wrapped hero sandwich on the car seat beside me. In my mind, I imagined the rich, tasty joy of a solid, meaty sandwich—the kind of hero I've had before.

I pulled to the side of the road. I pulled the plastic wrapper off the sandwich and eagerly grasped the thing itself. Gracefully and smoothly the sandwich slid out of my hand and onto the grime on my car floor. Panicked, I fumbled with it there, finally getting a secure grasp. I straightened up and had before me a grime-covered sandwich. Nearly crying, I picked off each little piece of dirt.

Five minutes later, facing a fairly clean sandwich, my curiosity led me to look closely at this sandwich. I realized that this was a shiny sandwich. The reason was clear: it was covered with a clear film of oil. That was why, I reasoned, the sandwich had so easily slipped onto the car floor.

Being a scientist of sorts, I thought to myself, why is there oil on my sandwich? I found the answer quickly. The bread. With a consistency a little like loose cotton, it was no problem to figure out that if anyone poured oil on this bread, it would immediately run out on the other side. Wrapped in plastic, this led directly to a film of oil everywhere. I was slowly getting a little sick.

Inside Story

I opened the sandwich next. Inside the sandwich, I found lots of thin, short green string. Upon closer examination this turned out to be lettuce shreds. I also found thin slips of yellow and grayish paper. I held one piece up to the light of an oncoming car and found the paper to be nearly

transparent. Then I realized, as my finger slipped through the paper, that it wasn't paper after all. It was "slices" of cheese and salami, so thin as to allow one pound of each to be enough, I would estimate, for 60 to 70 sandwiches.

I bit into this mess. Or, to be scientifically precise, my teeth slid into it. That proved to be the most hair-raising experience of all. I hereby testify that this sandwich had absolutely no taste whatsoever. I had bitten into nothing except pure matter. No smell, no taste, simply oiliness. I was miserable. I considered eating the wrapper, but it was no different from the sandwich. I started to get angry. Furious I threw the sandwich out of the car window. Unfortunately, it splattered against the windshield of a car passing at that moment. Worried, I roared away before the driver could get out of his car.

I can only conclude with the suggestion that the SUBWAY sandwich shop ought to go much, much further underground.

Don't Waste It: Recycle!

by Jan Baecker

Did you know that for each ton of waste paper that is reused, 17 full-grown trees are saved? This is one of the reasons people like Chrissy Citron of Environmental Action Group (EAG) and Elsa and Rocky Townsend of Environmental Offensive (EO) are working on recycling projects.

According to Citron, such a project aims "to change people's consumer habits through ecological awareness. At the same time, the drive would help reduce environmental waste."

The U.S. is experiencing a solid waste crisis. "The primary emphasis of the economy," Rocky Townsend says, "is on continuous increased production: the bigger the better." So glass manufacturers, whose bottles were being reused 30 to 40 times, started making no deposit-no return bottles which get thrown away after a single use.

The glass industry makes lots more bottles and lots more profit. Package stores and supermarkets are happy to be relieved of the need to have staff sorting and sending back bottles.

We have to pay more for our soft drinks and beer in non-returnable bottles and cans. But eventually almost everybody gets advertised into a "throw-away" mentality. So the bottles and cans get carried away by garbage collectors to be crushed and dumped somewhere.

But where does it all get dumped? Sometimes into big piles or into landfills. Yet even if enough hidden space is found for all the garbage and other junk which clutters our landscape, this would not be a satisfactory solution, because a lot of precious resources are lost.

The only real answer is recycling. "The principle of recycling," Elsa Townsend explains, "is to make waste products into utilizable raw material." Bottles could be returned and reused until broken; then the glass could be melted down and reformed into new bottles. Aluminum cans and newspaper can likewise be turned back into raw materials and reprocessed.

EAG has set up collection barrels for newspapers, aluminum cans and bottles around the Yale campus. Materials are also being taken from Yale Bowl after football games. One week's collection of newspaper, for example, has amounted to 1700 pounds.

Alan Kay

Yale student recycles glass at his college entranceway.

EO is interested in getting groups of people throughout the New Haven area organizing recycling efforts in their neighborhoods. The Townsends are starting out in their own region near Mt. Carmel and Quinnipiac College.

There are lots of other things we can do to reduce the amount of garbage we put out. We can buy returnable bottles from the few stores which still sell them. We can urge storekeepers who have only non-returnable bottles to begin stocking deposit bottles again.

We can avoid throw-away items like paper plates, and reuse washable items like *polystyrene cups. We can shun products which* are sold in an excess of paper and plastic packaging.

But unfortunately, all of these individual recycling efforts will have little effect on the growing solid waste heap unless increasing pressure is put on industry to concentrate less on continual new production and more on reutilization of pre-existing products. And it is doubtful that big corporate interests, given their profit making orientation, will easily yield to such pressure.

NEAR EASTERN FOOD

SAMERA RESTAURANT

SHISHKABOB
KEFTA MISHWI
KIBBIE BI SYNIYEH
ROLLED GRAPE LEAVES
TABOULEH SALAD
CHICKEN with PIGNOLIA NUTS

109 Davenport Ave.

11 a.m.-9 p.m., Mon.-Sat.
(after 9 p.m. by reservation)

CATERING

AFGHANISTAN caravan coats

MINI-MIDI-MAXI

LEATHER BAGS
KANDARHAR SHIRTS
CHAPONS

BOWL & BOARD

AT THE TINKER SHOP
75 WHITNEY AVENUE
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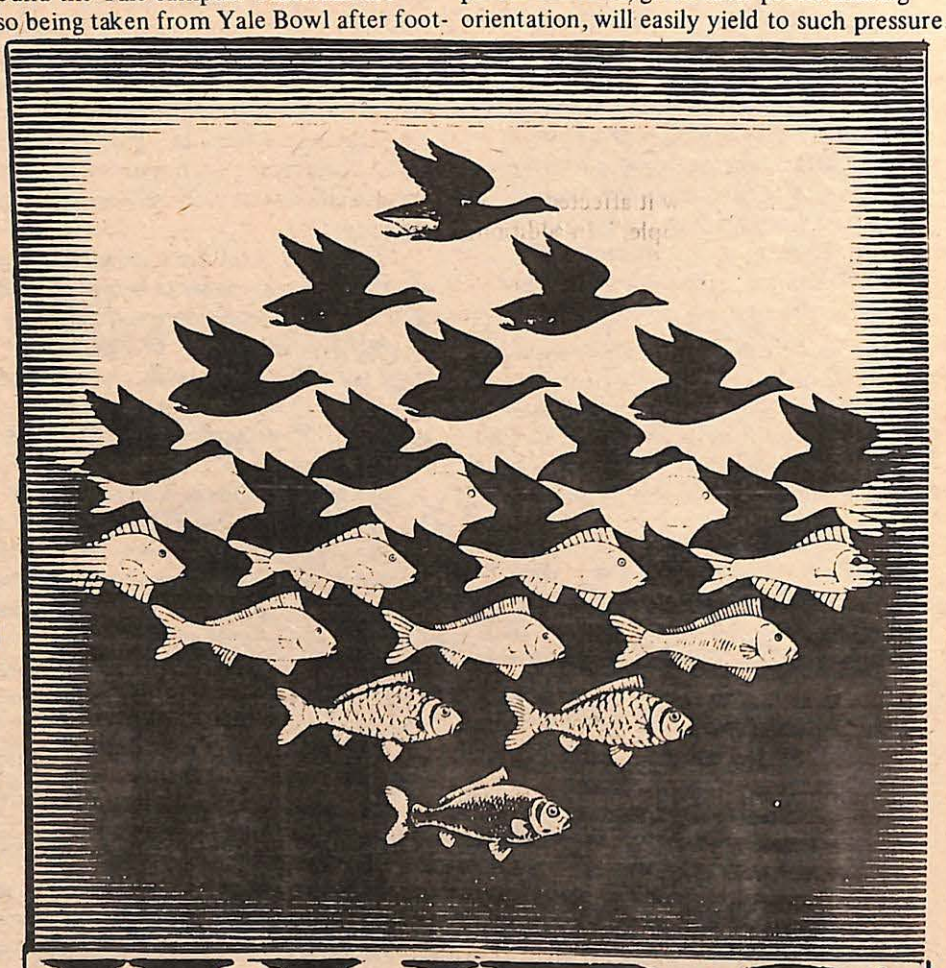

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Listening to Panther Party leaders. Virginia Blaisdell

Panther Rally Rips Elephant & Jackass

Nearly 2000 people from this community as well as Boston and New York gathered on the New Haven Green on Nov. 3rd to focus attention on the trial of Black Panther Party members and show their commitment to the cause of "Free Ericka" and "Free Bobby." The pre-trial motions in the case of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, Black Panther Party National Chairman, have ended and the lengthy process of jury selection is scheduled to begin on November 17.

Each of the major speakers at the demonstration stressed that rallies are only a small part of the effort that is needed to combat the growing repression in the country. The speakers particularly encouraged publicity for and attendance at the Panther-sponsored Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., November 27-29.

Michael "Getaway" Tabor, a member of the New York Panther 21, charged with conspiring to blow up several department stores, a police stations, and the Bronx Botanical Gardens, expressed the "fervent hope" of the Black Panther Party that this would be the last rally and that people would begin to respond with action and not words to repression.

However, demonstrations have had some effect in the past. After the compromise verdict in September acquitting Lonnie McLucas of three out of four charges, it was reported that one of the jurors had commented to the effect that the community concern about the New Haven Panther case manifested in rallies, demonstrations, petitions, protests, court-watching, etc. had caused the jurors to consider the issues in the case more carefully.

Any Choice?

With respect to the elections being held that day Tabor said, "The only choice you have when you go to the polls is which pig is going to kill you." The necessity of writing new laws to represent and serve the real needs of the masses of people was mentioned often at the rally. Many speakers expressed their feelings that it was more productive at this time to rally than to vote.

Elaine Brown, who recently returned from a four-month trip to North Korea, North Vietnam and China, stepped to the microphone "bearing the greetings of one quarter of the world." She said, "We charge the triumvirate (Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell) with murder and robbery. And we say, the penalty is death and we have to implement that."

Elbert "Big Man" Howard, Deputy Minister of Information for the Black Panther Party, summed up by saying that it would be worthwhile to vote only when the people can "send the elephant back to the zoo and the jackass back to the farm."

Uphaus at 80: Life of Joy and Struggle

In 1954 state authorities in New Hampshire tried to make New Haven's Willard Uphaus turn informer on his friends. Facing jail, Uphaus at age 64, refused. Convicted, he appealed all the way to the Supreme Court where he lost, five to four. So, in 1960, Willard Uphaus, Protestant minister and gentle pacifist, spent his 70th year in a New Hampshire prison.

Uphaus, who first came to New Haven from a small Indiana town in 1921, has during his long and creative life been a part of many movements to change and improve American society. He worked closely with the rising labor movement in the 1930's. He is a long time participant in the struggle for the rights of black people and in the peace movement. Uphaus *proudly considers himself a socialist. This November he will be awarded the Gandhi Peace Award by Promoting Enduring Peace-the Milford-based peace organization-on the occasion of his 80th birthday.*

It is fitting that the award to Uphaus is in the name of the Indian revolutionary, Mahatma Gandhi, who has had a big influence on Uphaus' thought. "He truly was of the dust of India-he was out of the people and identified with them. For that historic period, he found a way to a mass movement for Indian independence," Uphaus remarks.

Uphaus came under investigation in 1954 after being one of 66 U.S. delegates to the 2nd World Peace Congress in Poland. He explains, "As major speaker for the U.S. delegation, I severely condemned the McCarthyism that prevailed in this country at that time, showing how it affected teachers and many other people." In addition, he urged world cooperation including with the Soviet Union to attain peace and share resources.

In those days, Uphaus reminds us, many ambitious politicians, like Joe McCarthy, tried to win votes by launching highly publicized anti-communist crusades. In New Hampshire some local politicoes of this type decided to persecute Willard Uphaus. They demanded that Uphaus turn over to them the guest list of visitors to the World Fellowship Center which he and his wife Ola had long operated in Conway, New Hampshire.

Uphaus knew that if he gave them the list, every name on it would be unjustly hounded and would risk loss of jobs and even fines and imprisonment - just to feed another anti-communist politician's ambitions.

Uphaus refused to cooperate with those New Hampshire politicians. Convicted, he lost his appeals to the Supreme Court. He went to jail for a year. But he won his battle to protect the names.

World Fellowship Center

The Uphauses are very proud of their hard work at the World Fellowship Center since 1953. It is a place where people can come to both relax and think together about their lives and the society they live in.

Willard saw his job at the Center very much as he had seen his job as teacher of religion years before: to stress the unity of all humankind. His main concern was to help students see the social and political implications of their faith. World Fellowship programs were both religious and political.

Uphaus is proud that the Center played an early role in beginning a dialogue between Marxists and Christians. "There is much common ground between religious faith and Marxist philosophy," he says, adding, "Christianity, if it has any relevance, must be the foundation of change--and for me, change in the direction of a socialist society."

In 1923 and again in 1934, Uphaus spent a few years teaching, first in Virginia, later in Tennessee. "I saw," he remembers, "the extreme poverty of the people against the bountiful mother earth. I am still haunted by the awful ways in which the white man's system was stacked against the blacks. I could see and feel the humility, oppression and degradation."

During the 1920's and 1930's, Uphaus was greatly influenced by the Socialist labor organizer, Eugene V. Debs and by the Christian-Socialist minister, Walter Rauschenbusch. When Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal arrived, Uphaus was active in New Haven politics. He ran for City Clerk on the Socialist Party ticket, getting a very respectable 10,000 votes.

Alan Kay

There is one question that Uphaus continually asks and re-asks of himself. "Am I emotionally bound in with those who suffer, or am I just talking of the struggle?"

Uphaus feels there is not enough dialogue between what he calls "Peace People" and those who are hostile to dissenters. "Agnew, like Joe McCarthy, causes people to fear and hate one another."

He thinks the most effective course the peace movement could take today is a closely organized campaign of face-to-face talks about current problems.

He has not forgotten what he says was the lesson of his years in the South: "There is no democracy for us until black people become self-respecting citizens." And he continues to act upon this lesson, by working with the Coalition for Defense of the Panthers. He represented that group at an anti-war rally on the Green October 31.

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Joe: Presents the Battle of the Generations

by Peter Friedland

Joe. Directed by John G. Avildsen. Original screenplay by Norman Wexler. Produced by Cannon Group. Starring Peter Boyle and Dennis Patrick. Playing at Cinema 3, Orange.

Joe is a film about the war between the generations, but it is careful to stay neutral in the confrontation between Joe, a Queens steelworker, and several unfortunate Greenwich Village "hippies."

Joe's characters are so oversimplified that their conflict becomes *too* clear-cut. The result is that this very real social and, often, political gap between generations is made to seem wider, more incomprehensible, and more unbridgeable than it really is.

Stereotypes and Realities

Joe's characters make pretty good melodrama, but they come across as stereotypes rather than as real people involved in a conflict that is **a fact of life to its audience.** Like much good melodrama, however, *Joe* is close enough to many sensitive realities to be convincing at times. As entertainment, *Joe* does succeed. As social commentary, though, it not only fails, but it also runs the risk of accentuating the polarization in the minds of the people who see it.

You can see this fact in the characters, who are real enough to probably make kids think, "Yeah, that's the way workers are" and to make workers think "Yeah, that's the way kids are."

Joe Himself

The character Joe himself is a fat, bald, high-voiced, embittered hulk of a beer drinker who is furious that "the niggers are making more money than us by going on welfare" and who despises rich white kids "even worse than the niggers."

The kids Joe hates are sullen, snotty dope-smokers who instinctively have no compassion or tolerance for people who even *look* older or "straight."

The Madison Avenue father of the hippie girl who is one of the main characters is a deeply neurotic, and, just below the surface, violent phony.

The ad man's daughter is given an overdose of amphetamines by her young, drug-pushing, male chauvinist lover. She ends up in the hospital. Her father, looking for her clothes in the couple's East Village flat, is provoked into killing her lover when the boy taunts him about how neurotic his daughter is.

The ad man lets on accidentally about the murder to Joe, whom he meets in a nearby bar. Joe is overjoyed at finding someone who, unlike himself, "didn't just talk about it, but really did it...."

The girl finds out her father killed her lover and flees. Joe and the father set out to find her in the East Village. Instead, they unwittingly find some of her friends, and get involved in a stoned orgy which eventually leads to a one-way shootout featuring Joe and the father with guns against a commune full of unarmed kids who have robbed the two "straights."

The Kids

The kids are not Weathermen, revolutionaries, or even politically active. They are just long-haired, drug-oriented, and sexually free-living.

But when the kids steal the men's wallets, Joe explains that they are deserving of execution for the way they live: "They shit on you; they shit on America; they shit on your life."

The film does make a stab at explaining the men's violent reaction. After a dose of their own drug—alcohol—they wander among office buildings on Madison Avenue. The executive points to the skyscrapers and tells Joe, "All they do up there is move paper from one office to another...." And he agrees with Joe's response: "Did you ever get the feeling that your whole life is just a crock of shit?"

Most Serious Flaw

Since this is indeed the case, both men are threatened by the kids rejection of them. But they are too deeply into their social roles to change. The emptiness of their lives is reflected in *their wives, who, like them, have nothing to hold on to* but their own self-images.

The most serious flaw in *Joe* is that it does not stress enough that the anger of many working people toward young people comes in part from their own dissatisfaction with life in America.

Instead, Joe is made to look too vicious, narrow-minded and bigoted even to see this. And the kids are made too obnoxious and self-centered to even care.

This picture, of course, falls far short of the reality. Many working people, especially younger ones who are the same age as "hippies" and young political activists, are becoming increasingly aware of, and determined to change, the drudgery of "the American Dream."

Creeping Grass

THE SPREAD OF MARIJUANA USE IN AMERICA

MEXICO
↓
SOUTHWESTERN U.S.
(Introduced about 1910 by Mexican laborers; becomes established among Mexican-Americans; sporadic cowboy use, but does not become established.)
↓
NEW ORLEANS
(Introduced to Blacks via Mexican-Americans, or possibly by Black Cavalry Indian fighters, stationed along Mexican border after Civil War.)

BLACK JAZZ MUSICIANS & Black fans (simultaneously with other Blacks as above).
↓
WHITE JAZZ MUSICIANS & White fans(Some by mid-1920's, esp. in Chicago; rapid spread among white musicians in mid-1930's, but not among fans until "hipsters" of early '40's and "beats" from about 1948 on.)

WHITE LOWER CLASS IN RACIALLY MIXED NEIGHBORHOODS'.(Some by mid-'30's, but mostly since late '40's.)

NON–MUSICIAN WHITE ENTERTAINERS' (Some by early '30's; mainly night-club and stripper sub-cultures, also some movie, circus and legit. theater.)

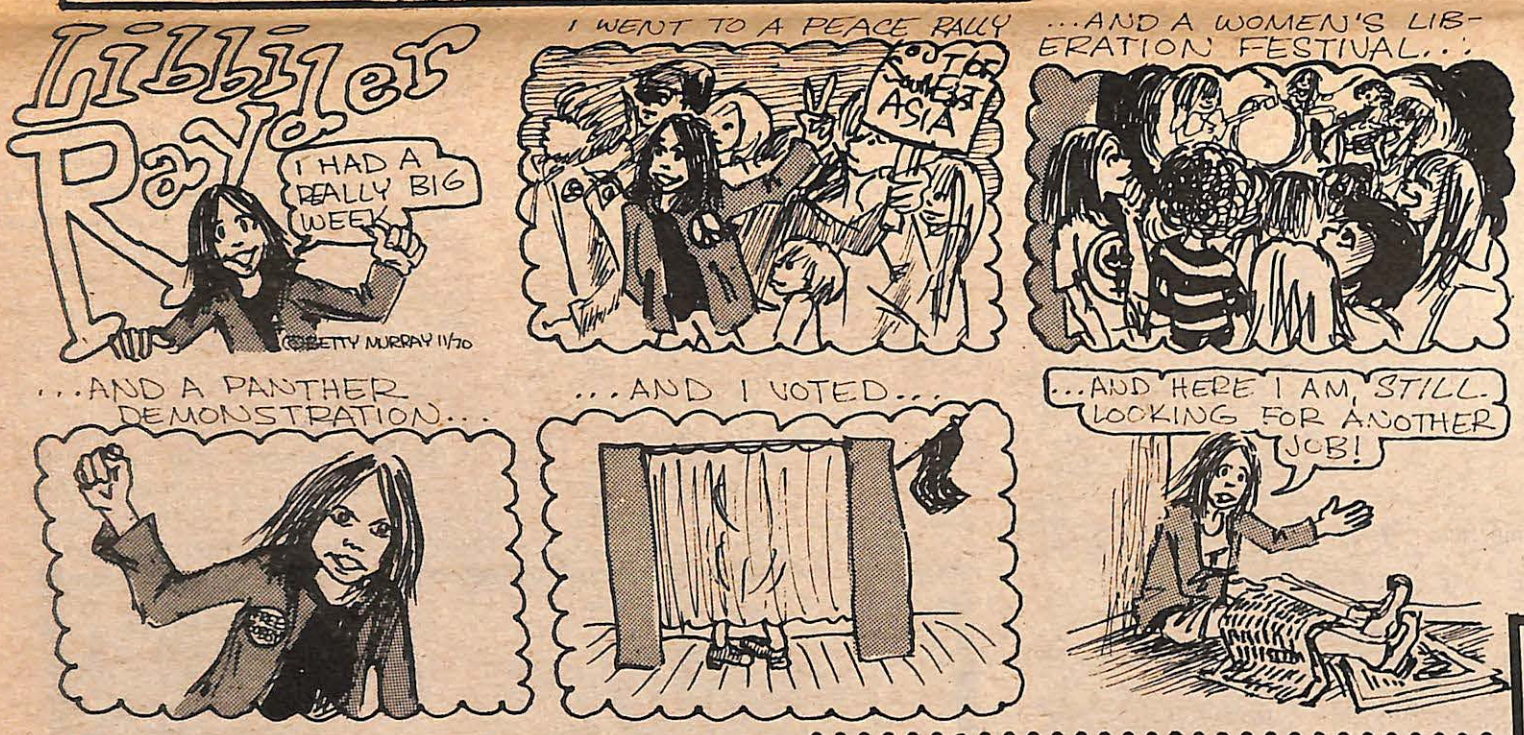
"BEATS" GENERALLY
(By 1950; including the minority not esp. devoted to jazz)

WHITE MIDDLE AND UPPER–CLASS PSEUDO BOHEMIANS (Late '50's; Playboy types, e.g. sportscar set, "hippy" adv. copywriters.)
↓
WHITE COLLEGE STUDENTS (Some by 1950; rapid spread since 1960.)

WHITE "ETHNIC", "FOLK," & "ROCK" TEENAGERS' FOLKSY–ARTSY CIRCLES (Late '50's onward– to the "hippies" of mid-1960's.)
↓
WHITE MIDDLE & UPPER CLASS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (mainly since 1961).

ALL CLASSES & SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY
(Since 1965 spread has been accelerated by Vietnam, Rock culture and cultural Revolution in general.)

Original chart from Ned Polsky's HUSTLERS, BEATS, AND OTHER REFLECTIONS OF OUR TIME (1967). Minor additions bring it up to date.


Libbies Rayes
I HAD A REALLY BIG WEEK
©BETTY MURRAY 11/70
I WENT TO A PEACE RALLY
OUT OF THE WARS IN ASIA
...AND A WOMEN'S LIBERATION FESTIVAL...
...AND A PANTHER DEMONSTRATION...
...AND I VOTED...
...AND HERE I AM, STILL LOOKING FOR ANOTHER JOB!

Toting a Load at Valle's

Continued from page 16

go around and you'll have to steal from the next girl..." Jokingly: "I'm going to see to it that when I say 'Achtung!', everybody clicks their heels." I must admit, I find it hard to believe that everything is the waitresses' fault.

I don't like to have to play along every night with the bartender's "Hey, baby, looking good tonight. What happened, you buy a new bra?" to get my drinks out fast. I don't like knowing that male customers lean out into the aisle to watch my legs receding into the distance, (probably under the weight of a loaded tray.) and my slip riding up under the white uniforms Velle's has used since 1933. I love working with women. But it's hard to sit in the women's locker room and listen to one say, "I'm all through, but I feel so miserable about going home, although I might as well hang around and bullshit with the girls" and someone else says, "You don't have much of a life either, do you?"

But it isn't really much different from the other jobs that people have. Everyone, of course, works because they can't afford not to work. But the cost in individual fulfillment and human relationships due to the way businessmen organize the work seems to be one that everyone has to pay. Probably only Mr. Valle can't afford that one.

GOING TO CANADA TO AVOID THE DRAFT?

You should read the new October, 1970 edition of "Immigration to Canada and Its Relation to the Draft and the Military." Single copies FREE from the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters, Case Postale 5, Succarsale Westmount, Montreal 215, Quebec, Canada.

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Young Lords Ocupan Iglesia

Protestan el Asesinato

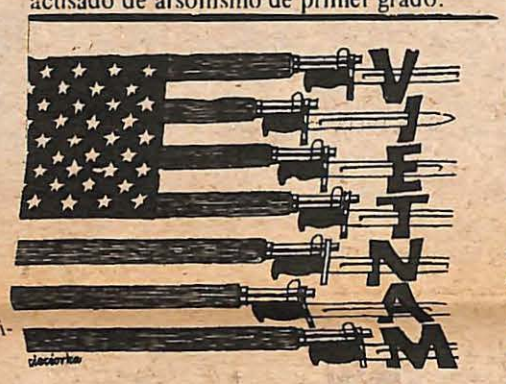
El cadaver es de Julio Roden, quien - de acuerdo con los Lords - fue asesinado en la carcel Tombs en Nueva York.

Young Lords ocupan la Iglesia del Pueblo en Barrio, Nueva York. El cadaver a la derecha es de Julio Roden, quien - de acuerdo con los Lords - fur asesinado en la carcel Tombs en Nueva York. Los Lords demandan la investigacion de las condiciones en la prision por gente del pueblo y no por "autoridades" designados por el alcalde.

Los Young Lords, armados con carabinas y armas automaticas, tomaron la Iglesia del Pueblo, en El Barrio, ciudad de Nueva York, hace unas semanas. Esto ocurrio una procesion funeraria a traves del Barrio hispano, con 2000 gentes llorando la muerte de Julio Roden. (Los Young Lords es un grupo radical de jovenes portorriquenos que esta luchando por mejorar las condiciones de nuestra gente, asi como por la Independencia de Puerto Rico.)

Julio Roden, 34, era el dietista de los Young Lords. Su trabajo era proporcionar alimentos bien balanceados a los miembros del partido, que comen comunalmente.

Julio fue arestado el 16 de octubre. Ese dia, los Young Lords habian organizado grupos para quemar basura, para dramatizar las pobres condiciones sanitorias en El Barrio. La policia reconocio a Julio sentado en la calle esa noche y lo arrestado acusado de arsonismo de primer grado.



Originalmente el lugar que se supone estaba incendiando era su casa, asi que escogieron otro edificio.

El viernes 18 de octubre, Julio fue encontrado muerto en su celda, colgado de un cintaron. Los autoridades de la prision dicen que se suicido. Es dificil aceptar eso. Lo primero que los guardias hacen cuando un prisionero llega a la carcel es quitarle todos sus pertenencias, especialmente cintarones y agajetos. Durante la marcha, la gente cantaba "Julio Roden, tu merte sera vengada' y 'Despierta Boricua, Defiende lo Tuyo." A medido que los deudos pasaban, se balanceaban y con los punos en alto cantaban "Go Left, Go Right Now, Pick Up the Gun."

Los Lords no dejaran la Iglesia hasta que se cumlen dos cosas: Un centro de defensa para portorriquenos debe ser establecido en la iglesia. Y los clerigos locales deben tener permiso de entrar a la carcel para iniciar una precisa investigacion imparcial del sistema de prisiones de Nueva York.

Como dijeron los Lords en sus demandas, la toma armada de la iglesia no fue producto de un solo asesinato aislado de un Young Lord. "No haremos un heroe de Julio, solo era un hermano portorriqueno. Cientos de Portorriquenos mueren cada ano en las carceles," dijo el ministro de informacion, Pablo Yoruba Guzman.

"Durante un ano y medio hemos tratado de mejorar las condiciones de nuestra gente por medios pacificos. Todo los que hemos conseguido es promesas vacias y mentiras. Ahora pondremos algo de poder detras de las palabras. "Defiende lo Tuyo!"

Juicios en New Haven

Victoria para los Panthers

El Movimiento Americano Independiente (AIM) dununcio la manera en que el estado ha conducido el caso de los Black Panthers y acuso al gobierno de los E.U. de represion politica contra el partido Black Panther. En una junta el 15 de octubre sobre "Raza, Represion y los Black Panthera," *se dijo:*

"AIM siente que las autoridades judiciales y policiales de Connecticut saben que los Panthers son inocentes de cometer los serios crimenes de que se les acusa. Las autoridades mismas, en efecto, cometieron un crimen al encarcelar a los Panthers por 1 ano y medio bajo esos cargos. El estado convirtio la tragedia de la muerte de Alex Rackley en una historica injusticia."

El mensaje enfatizo el hecho de que a pesar de las acciones del estado , fueron incapaces de enganar completamente al Jurado del caso McLucas.

Victoria para la Defensa

"El veredicto del jurado en el juicio del Black Panther Lonnie McLucas fue una victoria para la defensa. A pesar de las enormes probabilidades en contra de un juicio justo para un revolucionario negro en este pais, Lonnie McLucas convencio al jurado - predominantemente blanco, clase media y edad madura - de la honestidad y sinceridad de su version. El veredicto en el caso McLucas y la aceptacion de las declaraciones de culpable de asalto de George Edwards, Rose Smith y Margaret Budgins, quienes fueron acusados originalmente de crimenes mucho mas serios, es prueba de la debilidad del caso del estado contra Ericka Huggins, Bobbie Seale y los restantes reos."

AIM demando la liberacion inmediata de los acusados, ya que George Sams, el testigo de cargo estrella, fue el responsable de la muerte de Alex Rackley.

Represion

Con respecto a la represion proveniente del gobierno, AIM expreso la creencia que el gobierno esta contra los Panthers porque estos, como socialistos se han opuesto al dominio de la sociedad americana por un pequeno grupo de ricos negociantes, y porque los Panthers buscan unir a negros y blancos en la lucha contra el dominio del dinero.

Quieren que la gente hable

Finalmente, AIM declaro: "Lo unico que traera justicia ante la represion del gobierno es el s esfuerzo constante declaraciones, juntas, peticiones, manifestaciones, observadores en la corte, etc. - de un gran numero de gente."

Vietnam.....Laos....

REHABILITA DE LA COMUNIDAD

Las agencias del gobierno municipal no hacen nada para remediar la escasez de habitaciones en New Haven. Un ejemplo para el gobierno municipal es lo que hace la Christian Community Action (CCA). La CCA esta rehabilitando el edificio de 3 pisos en 106 Davenport Ave., que sera terminado el 1º de diciembre. Tendra acomodo para 30 asi como para las oficinas de la CCA.

La CCA inicio el proyecto debido a la extrema escasez de abrigo en New Haven para aquellos que no tienen adonde ir. La escasez era alarmante cuando el proyecto comenzo el ano pasado. La Agencia de "Redesarrollo" estaba destruyendo mas y mas casas y otros agencias no actuaban. Obviamente en 1 ano la situacion no ha mejorado.

El Rev. Ian Siggins, presidente del comite de directores de la CCA, dijo que esto es solo parte de lo que se debe hacer. Acuso a las agencias municipales de no hacer lo suficiente para asegurar habitacion adequada para la gente que ha sido arrojada de sus casas o aquellos que recien llegan a New Haven.

El interes del grupo se extiende mas' alla de New Haven. Proponen construir mas casas para gente de ingresos medios y bajos en los suburbios para que "todos en la region tengan buena habitacion." Por que solo los ricos blancos disfrutan el comfort del suburbio? Porque los negros y portorriquenos no pueden vivir ahi?

En su mensaje sobre la escasez de habitacion, la CCA critico la construccion de la ruta 34. "La devocion del estado para la construccion de carreteras es un ejemplo de enredo de prioridades que suponen que un coche es mas importante que una casa."

Por Que una Pagina en Espanol

Este es el 14º numero de *Modern Times*. Quienes estan en *Modern Times* y por que publicamos una pagina en espanol?

En respuesta a la primera pregunta, *Modern Times* es publicado por el Movimiento Americano Independiente (AIM). AIM es una organizacion de la comunidad de New Haven, que por 5 anos ha estado luchando duro por servir a la gente de New Haven. Luchamos ayudando a trabajadores en huelga por mayores sueldos, por casas para los pobres y contra la destruccion de casas para construir carreteras y edificios para Yale. Tambien hemos luchado duro en contra de la guerra en el Sureste de Asia. Claro que el gobierno no nos escucha cuando "pedimos" las reformas necesarias, por eso trabajamos con la gente para luchar por ellas. El gobierno es un instrumento de los grandes companias, y protege su riqueza. Eventualmente, la gente tendra que apoderarse de esa riqueza y gobernar ellos mismos. Ese sistema, en el que la gente, no las companias, tiene el poder, se llama socialismo.

Por que una pagina en espanol?

Modern Times tiene una pagina en espanol para comunicarles a ustedes las noticias que afectan a la comunidad hispana. Ningun periodico en Connecticut presenta las noticias a los 50000 portorriquenos que viven aqui. Algunos Portorriquenos leen *El Diario* pero ese periodico, asi como el New Haven Register y casi todos los diarios actuales, es propiedad de y esta controlado por un sujeto rico. El Diario ni siquiera es propiedad de un portorriqueno. Roy Chalk, el dueno, tambien es propietorio de Trans Caribean Airways.

Solicitamos articulos escritos por los hispanos de New Haven. Escriban a 441 Chapel St. o llamen al 562-2510. O si no quieren escribir, vengan y ayudennos con las miles de cosas que se necesitan hacer con el periodico.

Necesitamos un Grupo Puertoriqueno

Eventualmente, los hispanos de New Haven necesitan formar sus propios grupos para luchar por los cambios necesarios. Los Young Lords de New York han demostrados que dicho grupo tiene el apoyo inmediato de la comunidad prrtorriquena asi como la oposicion inmediata del gobierno, incluyendo la policia. Pero se ha pisoteado a los portorriquenos por demasiado tiempo, primero en Puerto Rico, cofonia de los E.U. y despues aqui en los E.U.

Ahora! Los que lean este articulo deben pensar en formar un grupo de Hispanos con sus amigos. Si estan interesados, llamenos. Todo el poder para la gente. Viva Puerto Rico Libre!

On The Job Toting a Load as a Valle's Waitress

by Rosa L. Jones

Variations on a theme: everybody hates their job. So why should I complain about waitressing at one of the Valle's Steak Houses? Maybe there are reasons.

I don't like having to look at customers as big tippers (20%) or little tippers (10%) because I get paid so little that I depend on tips for my income. I do have to depend on tips despite Valle's claim that it "has always prided itself on paying better than a fair wage to its employees." Just because less than the usual minimum wage is legal in the restaurant business doesn't mean that it's fair.

Hourly wages are $1.10 *minus* $1 per day for food (whether you eat or not) *minus* taxes *minus* tip credit which is about *1/3* of our regular pay. We don't even need to be told "the customer always comes first." This kind of financial pressure is a guarantee to Valle's management that their waitresses will be very nice indeed to their customers.

Congestion and Confusion

I don't like working for a chain organized on the principle that each waitress is responsible for the financial loss of customers walking out without paying. This situation assures profits for the company (now owned by Campbell's Soup Co.) with built-in elimination of risks. When the register is short at the end of a night, the amount it's short is divided up and charged to the waitresses who lost checks that night.

I don't like working in a building poorly designed by someone who clearly didn't have to work there. The kitchen, in particular, was fated for congestion, confusion, and inefficiency from the word go. There must be an alternative to running three times the necessary distance to ring up all food items at the cashier and all bar items *at the bar before picking them up. There* ***must also be an alternative to voiding all checks at the cashier or at the bar and having them signed in the kitchen only to be returned to the cashier.***

Achtung!

I don't like the weekly waitress meetings conducted by the management. Typical comments are "You girls [always "girls," never "women"] just want to come in here, make your money, and get out." (So, am I really supposed to work up warm feelings of self-sacrifice for Mr. Valle?). And "If you don't straighten out" --manager speaking--"I'm going to cut the employees' menu to one or two items, take away your desserts, hide the trays and bread baskets so there won't be enough to

See Toting a Load at Valle's, page 14

Events

Nov. 15, 22, Sun.: Peoples Soccer Game, sponsored by Environmental Offensive, Edgewood Park, Chapel St. ll a.m.

Nov. 15, Sun.: "Where and How to Start a Revolution": Ned Woodhouse, The Grecian Urn, for young adults. 323 Temple Street. 8 p.m.

Nov. 15, 22, Sun.: Yale Bicycle Club, touring and racing groups. Community invited. Meet in front of H.G.S. York and Wall Streets, 11 a.m.

Nov. 15, 22, 29, Sun.: Open Rock Jams. All performers invited. Bring own equipment. The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St., 7:30 p.m. .75 admission.

Nov. 16, Mon.: Poetry Reading and the Original Songwriters, etc. All poets invited. The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 9:00 p.m. .50 admission.

Nov. 17, 24, Tues.: "What is Women's Liberation?" Discussion series sponsored by the New Haven Women's Liberation. Unitarian-Universalist Church. 608 Whitney Ave. 8 p.m. For rides call 865-8593. For child care call 389-6660 or 387-3049.

Nov. 17, 24, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 p.m.

Nov. 18, Wed.: An Evening of Classical Music. The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St., 9 p.m.

Nov. 18, 25, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinner. 68 Pearl St. 6 p.m. Bring food to share.

Nov. 18, , Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St. 8 p.m.

Nov. 18, 19, Wed., Thurs.: "I Would Rather Be Me". For children ages 3 to 5 at 10:30 a.m. on Wed., 2 p.m. on Thurs. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St.

Nov. 19, Thurs.: Environmental Offensive goes to court to challenge the way the Public Utilities Commission holds public hearing. New Haven Superior Court, 10 A.M.

Nov. 19, Thurs.: "Women and Our Bodies". Course sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Topics: The Abortion Lawsuit. If men got pregnant would we have abortion laws? 53 Wall St. 7:30 p.m. Call 624-9568.

Nov. 19, 26, Thurs.: Open Folk Music. All performers invited. Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 9 p.m. .75 admission.

Nov. 19, Thurs.: The East Rock Neighborhood Association meeting. Hooker School, 8 p.m. For information call 562-7233.

Nov. 19, Thurs.: Women vs. Connecticut presents films: *Rachel, Rachel,* and *Window, Water, Baby, Moving,* Yale Law School Auditorium. 7 and 9:30 p.m. $1.50.

Nov. 20, Fri.: Fall Film Club: *Jazzoo* and *Golden Fish* for children 9 and older. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library 133 Elm St., 4 p.m.

Nov. 20, Fri.: Women vs. Connecticut presents films: *Juliet of the Spirits, Women on the March,* and *Windy Day,* Yale Law *School Auditorium, 7 and 9 p.m. $1.50.*

Nov. 20-22, Fri.–Sun.: Draft Counselor Training. A complete short course including resistance, medical regulations, conscientious objection, hardship etc. ($5. extra for lit.) New England Committee for Non-Violent Action, RFD 1, Box 197b, Voluntown, Conn. 06384. Phone: 203-376-9970.

Nov. 20, Fri.: Acoustic Music. "Don Goldbergs and Rich Hodgekins". The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 9-12 p.m. $1.50.

Nov. 21, Sat.: *Rootabaga Stories,* Party. Story telling and creative Arts Workshop. For children ages 6-9 in the Children's Room of the New Haven Public Library, 133 Elm Street, 10 a.m.

Nov. 21, Sat.: "JIM GROUND BAND" Rock Music. The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St., 9-12 pm, $1.50.

Nov. 22, Sun.: Christian Community Action will show the Center (rehabilitated house for emergency use, 168 Davenport Ave.). A "Day of Celebration," which will feature the blessing of the building by the Rev. Edward Rodman of St. Paul's Church, a CCA director; an ecumenical worship service conducted by the Rev. Ian Siggins, CCA president and Episcopal chaplain at Yale; and a shower for the building when gifts will be presented.

Nov. 22, Sun.: Ecological Festival II, The Grecian Urn, for young adults. 323 Temple St., 8 p.m.

Nov. 23, 30, Mon. and Nov. 25, Wed.: Poetry Readings and Original Songwriters, etc., Also, Operetta "Act Without Words No. 2" by Samuel Beckett. Performed by the Exit Experimental Players. 9-11 p.m. $1.00 donation.

Nov. 24, Tues.: Environmental Offensive Seminar Series "The New Haven Sewer System", Bread and Roses, 8 p.m. Call 787-5049 on Tuesdays for information.

Nov. 27, Fri.: Fall Film Club: *Johnny Appleseed* and *The Living Stone* for children 9 and older. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St., 4 p.m.

Nov. 27, Fri.: Acoustic Music. "Dave McCann and Co." The Exit Coffeehouse *9-12 p.m. $1.50*

Nov. 28, Sat.: *The Elephant's Child,* Storytelling and Creative Arts Workshop. For Children ages 6-9 in the Children's Room of the New Haven Public Library, 133 Elm St., 10 a.m.

Nov. 28, Sat.: Rock Music with "GOODHILL" The Exit Coffeehouse 9-12 p.m. $1.50 per person.

Nov. 29, Sun.: International Dinner and Dance, the Grecian Urn, for young adults, 323 Temple St., 8 p.m.

Dec. 1, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Monthly membership meeting, Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8p.m.

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Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Place-Elm Street.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; J' Hines Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington.

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Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

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